

Friday, January 14, 1977

No 59,907  
Price twelve pence

## MPs accuse France of betraying pact on terrorism

In Commons motions Conservative and Labour MPs have accused France of betraying the European convention on the suppression of terrorism by releasing Mr Abu Daoud, the Arab terrorist leader. But the Foreign Office has declined to comment on the French action. In Paris details have been released of the huge French arms deal being made with the Arabs.

## Irate Bonn protest at Abu Daoud's release

Our Foreign Staff  
The French assisted industry will also produce sophisticated Matra missiles to arm the jets and other military electronic equipment.

From the outset, Paris left little doubt that it would extricate itself from the embarrassment of holding Mr Abu Daoud. In the event, France has behaved in a manner that has delighted the Arabs and further enhanced its esteemed position in the Arab world. This has resulted already in big economic and arms contracts with Iraq, a pre-eminent position among Western countries in Syria and a renewal of the traditional French role in Lebanon, which is likely to manifest itself in much of the reconstruction of that war-ravaged country.

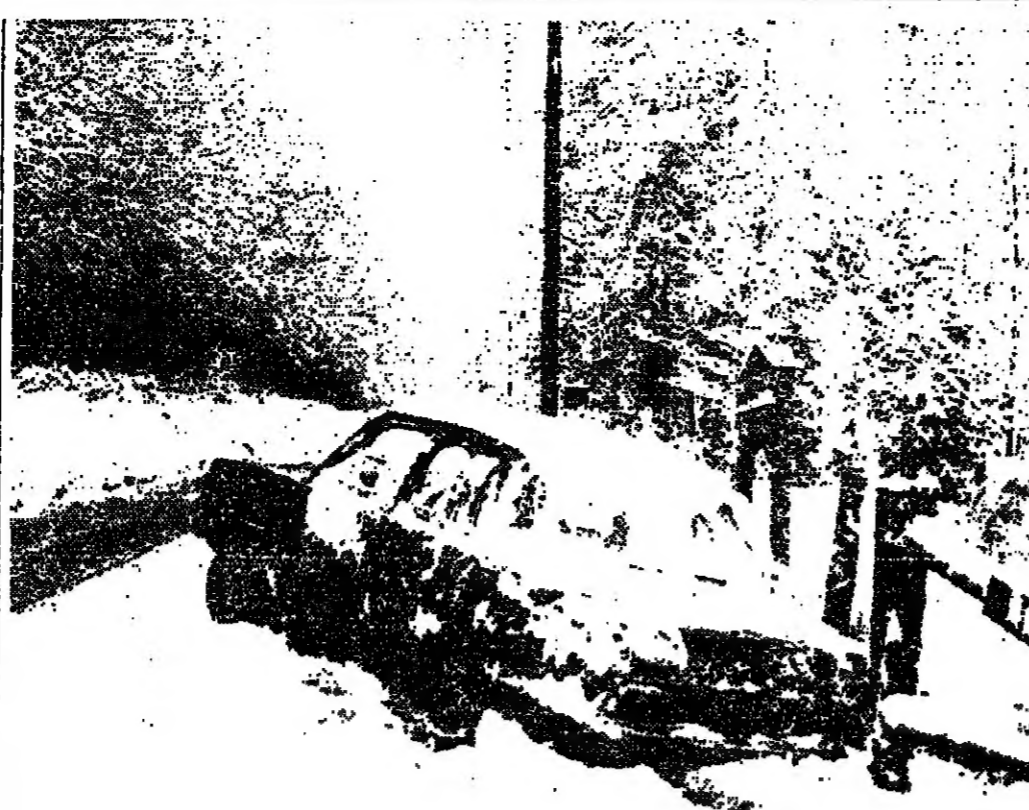
Today the French Government chided the United States for its expression of consternation at Mr Abu Daoud's release. Mr Samuel Gannou, the American Chargé d'Affaires, was summoned to the Quai d'Orsay and told that the Washington statement was "an inadmissible judgment on the actions of French justice".

The Government was criticized at home today by Mr Maurice Couve de Murville, the former Prime Minister, who said he was saddened to see France lose face, and by Mr Gaston Defferre, the veteran Socialist Minister, who accused the Government of "a kind of cowardice".

Among issues now in doubt are visits planned for next month by three French Cabinet ministers. Bonn: The West German Government today condemned the release as irreconcilable with the Franco-German extradition treaty. A spokesman for the Ministry of Justice said there was no basis for the court's ruling that he should be freed because no official request for his extradition had been received. He should not have been released until the Bonn Government had been given the chance to lodge such a request.

The extradition treaty gives a government seeking the transfer of a suspect 20 days to provide diplomatic confirmation of a request to hand him over. The French released Mr Daoud after only four days. Washington: President-elect Carter has added his voice to official American dismay over the terrorist's release. He said he was "surprised and very deeply concerned".

Hint of Entebbe-type raid, page 10  
Leading article, page 17



Typifying scenes on many roads yesterday, this car was abandoned near Shoreham, Kent.

## More snow and ice is forecast

Continuing icy weather over the next two days was forecast yesterday as snow storms swept many areas. Motorways were blocked, countless other roads were made impassable by drifts and rail services were disrupted.

One runway at Heathrow Airport was closed because of ice and 11 flights were cancelled. In several cities a scramble for hotel rooms was reported as office workers decided not to attempt the journey home.

As more than three inches of snow fell in one hour in west London, there were so many accidents on the M4 that emergency services resorted to dealing only with crashes involving personal injury.

Abandoned vehicles were reported to be skidding along by themselves over the flyover at Galloway Corner at Romford, Essex, last night. The village of Nazeing was almost cut off by snow. Drivers were deserting vehicles near Bishop's Cleeve, Hertfordshire, and on the Barnet, by-pass and Watford Way in north London.

The police were called to a coach stuck in snow at Buck's Hill, near Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. Traffic jams built up between Hitchin and Leightonworth and motorists were delayed when a lorry crashed on the A505 near Luton.

Drifts up to eight feet deep were reported in Kent, together with high winds which were particularly bad in the Sevenoaks and Wrotham districts.

All roads across the Pennines were reported to be blocked and Buxton, Derbyshire, was cut off. Hundreds of minor roads in the county were blocked and only one lane of the M1 was open because abandoned vehicles blocked the others.

The East Midlands airport at Castle Donington, near Derby, was forced to close and flights from Liverpool airport were cancelled last night.

A search of the Derbyshire moorland for a man who escaped from police custody on Wednesday while being taken from Leicester jail to court in Chesterfield was called off last night because of the weather.

More than 100 police had been hunting for the man who was due to answer charges of rape and grievous bodily harm.

A three-hour blizzard brought up to five inches of snow in North Wales.

There were blockages on the A55 main coast road and the A5 through Snowdonia, mostly caused by the skidding of heavy lorries. Thousands of children, office and factory workers were sent home early.

## Mr Callaghan contradicts 'finance and industry overlord' impression

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent  
Mr Callaghan indicated in the Commons yesterday that he is not pleased with some of the publicity given to the news, released on Wednesday, that he intends to take personal charge of the Government's strategy for the regeneration of British industry, and the drive to expand exports.

When Conservative backbenchers cheered a reference to Mr Callaghan's failures when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Prime Minister said that MPs should not believe all the mischief-making articles that might appear in the press on the subject.

Couratizing the general impression given on Wednesday in Whitehall that he was taking up an overlord position and keeping a close watch on both Mr Hesley at the Treasury and Mr Varley at the Department of Industry, Mr Callaghan said the responsibilities of other ministers "are in no way altered or diminished".

He explained: "Thanks to the Government's measures, the IMF loan, and the 'safety net' provided by the agreement on backing sterling reached with the central bank governors in Basel, the frenetic appearance we had before Christmas on the matter of sterling is now likely to disappear."

Sterling is going to be much more stable over the next 12 months. Therefore I wish now to focus the country's attention, not on the position of sterling, which is not a real issue at this time, but on the central question of how British industry is to become as productive, efficient and export-minded as possible."

To that end, he said, he would take the chair at the next meeting of the National Economic Development Council on February 2, and would make a number of industrial visits, especially to factories doing well with exports. He would bring people's attention to the issues Britain has to solve if it is to overcome inflation and unemployment.

That is the story and what it is about," he emphasized. Mr Peter Rost, Conservative MP for Derbyshire, South-East, continued on page 8, col 2

## The Bank eases cash stringency

By John Whitmore  
The Bank of England is to release into the banking system about £720m that it currently holds in the form of special deposits.

This is being done to relieve the considerable pressure that has been building up on the reserve asset ratios of the banks as a result of the coincidence of the tax payment season and heavy investment in new issues of government stock.

But the Bank stressed yesterday that its move might prove only short-term and that it in no way represented any change in the tight monetary policy that has been established.

It considered, however, that the money markets and the banking system were being subjected to conditions of stringency beyond the requirements of that policy.

The reserve asset ratio of the banking system—a measure of the banks' liquidity—has been falling steadily over recent months from a peak in the first half of last year of 15.8 per cent.

At the last "make-up" day for the banking figures on December 8, the ratio stood at 13.8 per cent. Further substantial sales of gilt-edged securities, together with the growing demand for funds to meet January tax payments, will have reduced the ratio still further. The statutory minimum ratio is 12.5 per cent.

In easing the pressure on the liquidity of the system, the Bank will also be aiming to reduce the tendency for short-term interest rates to move upwards again. Yesterday morning, for instance, rates for overnight money touched 20 per cent at one point.

## Mrs Thatcher accuses the Prime Minister of supporting censorship

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster  
The dispute at The Times which prevented publication of yesterday's issue of the newspaper brought angry exchanges in the Commons yesterday, with Mrs Thatcher accusing the Prime Minister of upholding censorship of the press.

There were two appeals, refused by the Speaker, for the House to be adjourned so that an emergency debate could take place on the industrial dispute. Later, Mr Foot, Leader of the House, indicated that there might be a statement today by the Secretary of State for Employment.

For many MPs listening to Mr Callaghan it seemed that the Prime Minister's weak defence of press freedom was motivated by his belief that he and his ministers have suffered from inaccurate reporting.

There were angry protests from the Conservative benches as Mr Callaghan told the House: "As regards The Times, the freedom of the press is in question and so is the freedom of the individual."

"Some of us who have suffered at the hands of the press know what that means. Freedom of the press apparently means, on occasions, as I have had occasion to know in the not-too-distant past, freedom to print inaccurate and totally false information, even though the press are told beforehand that it is inaccurate."

Earlier, Mrs Thatcher had urged him to condemn the industrial action by some workers who refused to print The Times because they agreed with the content of a report.

"Will he condemn that of Commons. Mr Callaghan should realize, he said, that a free press implied freedom to print inaccuracies and freedom for people to reply to them.

That was too much for the Prime Minister. What he did realize, he returned angrily, was that the Opposition was trying to pursue party points.

Later, Mr Norman Tebbit, Conservative MP for Waltham Forest, Chingford, making the first move for an emergency debate on the issue, said that one of the printing unions had refused to print the newspaper as prepared by the editorial staff because the members of that union did not approve of the contents. It was the first time The Times had been censored on such a ground in its long and distinguished career.

It was clear from the Prime Minister's statement, that the Government had no intention of acting to protect the freedom of the press.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Conservative MP for Cirencester and Tewkesbury, also asking for an emergency debate, said there was an implicit threat to press freedom in the Prime Minister's qualification of that freedom by the words "provided it is accurate".

The qualification that the press "should only be free so far as it prints what the Prime Minister considers to be accurate" seemed to be a qualification which would effectively destroy the freedom of the press," he said.

He maintained that the issue of a free press was at the very heart of the rights of the people, whether interrupted by strikers at The Times or by the Prime Minister's view of what was accurate, or not.

Astor condemnation, page 2  
Parliamentary report, page 6

## Post unions to ban links with S Africa

By Our Labour Staff  
With unanimous resolve, the 31 members of the executive of the Union of Post Office Workers decided yesterday to bring a legal action under the Post Office Act and boycott all telephone calls, mail and telegrams to South Africa next week.

Their action, taken in response to a call for "international solidarity" from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is being followed by other unions who hope to influence apartheid policy.

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said that members were urged to "impose and harass" trade with South Africa and the National Union of Seamen agreed to give full backing.

The Post Office Engineering Union said it would instruct its members to refuse to work on or maintain circuits to the country except in a matter of "life and death". Other unions, including the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, will meet before the ban is launched.

Under the Post Office Act, 1969, it is an offence to interfere with the passage of mail or to incite others to do so.

The decision by the TGWU was made at a meeting of its finance and general purposes committee.

Mr Jones said members would "demonstrate their feelings" against the South African authorities by refusing to handle certain goods and by halting cable shipments. The action would be as effective as that taken in Norway, where dockers are to halt trade.

Commons question: Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, said in reply to an emergency question in the Commons that it would be "very premature" for him to take action. It was for the courts to decide whether the postal union action was contrary to the Post Office Act.

## Union men's objection to story stops 'Times'

By Christopher Thomas  
Labour Staff  
A censorship dispute involving Fleet Street printing unions prevented publication of The Times yesterday and delayed editions of The Guardian.

The National Graphical Association and the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsope) machine-room members objected to a report of an article by Mr David Asor, former editor of The Observer, in which he wrote of sabotage and industrial action by printing unions to censor news.

After protracted talks between Times management representatives and officials of the machine-room chambers (office branches) of the unions, Natsope agreed to publication of the report as long as there was a right of reply. NGA members, however, wanted a disclaimer added by the management at the foot of the article. Their action was unofficial.

Mr William Rees-Mogg, editor of The Times, said the NGA chapel had, in effect, made Mr Asor's point about union censorship for him. Such censorship was a grave threat to press freedom.

London editions of The Guardian yesterday and later editions printed in Manchester said at the end of a four-paragraph report of Mr Asor's article that the management of The Times was asked last night to point out that union censorship of this paper—in the terms described by Mr Asor—had never taken place. In The Guardian's experience, such censorship has not existed.

Mr Rees-Mogg said last night that the Natsope attitude seemed entirely reasonable. "I stated that we had a general policy of giving rights of reply to people who were criticised but I could not commit myself to put in anything particular until I had seen it. I said it seemed probable that if they made a statement or wrote a letter that reply would be published in a reasonably prominent way."

The attitude of the NGA chapel was different, he added. "The position is absolutely clear. The Times will not allow either censorship by subtraction from, or censorship by addition to, copy. This was censorship. The basic point was that they would not run criticism of themselves in the form in which it was prepared for the newspaper on an ordinary editorial basis."

Earlier in Wednesday night's management-chapel discussions the members had wanted deletion of some words, but the final position was that they wanted some words added.

Mr Bill Barnes, father (chairman) of the Natsope machine-room operatives' chapel at The Times, said last of The Guardian was asked last

Continued on page 2, col 7

## The French have 16 names for British businessmen

AIR FRANCE		
PARIS	DIMARD	BIARRITZ
NICE	TOULOUSE	AJACCIO
LA BAULE	QUIMPER	BORDEAUX
LILLE	STRASBOURG	BASTIA
NANTES	DEADVILLE	
LYONS	MARSEILLE	

Only Air France offer 16 destinations\* in France, direct from Heathrow. With additional flights from Manchester to Nice and Paris. And by flying Air France, you can combine business with pleasure. We can have a Fly & Drive car waiting for you at any one of nine airports.

Or, you can take advantage of our Spouse Fare at a reduced rate for your husband or wife should you want to travel à deux to any destination except Strasbourg.

All of which really puts France on the map in the business sense.

Ask your Travel Agent for details.  
Or contact us direct.

**AIR FRANCE**

130 New Bond Street, London W.1.  
Reservations: 01-499 9511; Ticket Office and Passenger Sales Dept.: 01-499 8111.  
Head Office and Administration: 01-568 4411.  
Manchester Reservations: 061-632 7831.

\*La Rochelle, Oran, Algiers, Tunis, Marrakech are served by the same aircraft as the above. Services to Paris, Nice, Lyon, and Marseille are operated with Boeing 747s.

## Rhodesian UN hearing plea

The United Nations Security Council is to ignore a request from Rhodesia to take part in the debate on alleged violations by Rhodesian troops against Botswana, a spokesman for the UN said last night. Rhodesia has denied the allegations, and asserted its right under the United Nations Charter to reply to the debate, although not a member-state. Salisbury request, page 10

## Mr Ford's warning

his farewell State of the Union report Congress, President Ford gave warning of the steady and constant build-up of military forces and said America must keep up its defences. Page 9

## Doctors' ethics plea

is working party on the ethical responsibilities of doctors in a situation leading industrial action says that ethical responsibility to the community is shared by the Government. There should be acceptance by the Government of that fact, and joint announcement. Page 4

## Tory fillip for PR campaigners

A decision by Conservative leaders to allow a free vote on proportional representation for the proposed Scottish and Welsh assemblies is seen as a fillip for the proportional-representation campaigners at Westminster. Page 2

## Mr Jenkins's priority

Mr Jenkins, new President of the European Commission, has made tackling the EEC's main problem, the growing gap between rich and poor members, his priority. Brussels officials believe. They are hopeful he can give the commission greater authority. Page 8

## Price watchdog plan

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, proposes a new body with wider powers to replace the Price Commission next summer. Detailed discussions have still to be held with the TUC, Retail Consortium and the CBI. Page 19

## Lord Avon weaker

The condition of Lord Avon deteriorated yesterday. After his doctor had visited him last night the family issued the following statement: "Lord Avon is weaker and is sleeping peacefully." Arts, page 13

## Leader page, 17

Letters: On open space in Lambeth, from Mr David Simpson and Mr Peter Cary; on the release by France of Abu Daoud, from Mr Lionel Birch. Leading articles: Mr Crowland in Europe; The release of Abu Daoud: Urban decay. Features, pages 12 and 16. Reg Prentice on the need of a left-of-centre alternative to the Tories; Bernard Levin on Scott Fitzgerald; Fashion by Prudence Glynn. Arts, page 13.

David Robinson on new films in London: Michael Ratcliffe on The Acharya Letters (BBC2); Irving Wardle on Party Hosts (BBC2); Free Theatre; concert notices by William Mann, Paul Griffiths and Keith Horner. Sports, pages 14 and 15. Rugby Union: Edwards fit, Gravell unfit for Wales; Athletics: Scholarships for Sonia Lannaman and David Moorcroft; Tennis: Business News, pages 19-25. Stock markets: The special deposits move helped shares and the FT index close 5.7 up to 363.3. Gilt also had a good day. The Financial Editor: Gilt sales squeeze the money system; English China Clay maintains momentum; Shell solves a tax problem. Business features: Kenneth Owen on the move towards a computer policy for Europe. Page 10.

## Sweeping attack on Czech human rights group

From Dan van der Vat  
Bonn, Jan 13  
The telephone of Pavel Kohout, Czechoslovakia's most prominent playwright, has been cut off. It was officially announced in Prague today.

The Czechoslovak post office took the extraordinary step of making a public statement to this effect, adding that it had been done "on the grounds of public interest".

Mr Kohout accepted many calls from Western correspondents over the past few days about the new protest movement in Czechoslovakia, which is running a campaign for the restoration of human rights. He coolly spoke at length to The Times on Monday as the secret police were hammering on his door. He was arrested immediately afterwards, and has been released and rearrested at least twice since.

Throughout Czechoslovakia today, the authorities were organising a sweeping attack on the human rights manifesto signed by 242 intellectuals last week. Works assemblies passed resolutions condemning them as "bankrupt, politicians, renegades, traitors and imperialist hacks". Party newspapers used powerful language to make the same charge. Yesterday, Rude

## Pravda described the authors of the manifesto as "servants of the blackest imperialist reaction."

Meanwhile, the security police is continuing the interrogation of the signatories. Prague: A football star and a theatrical director added their voices today to the wave of Czechoslovak resolutions condemning the Charter 77 manifesto. The official Czech news agency carried interviews with many people expressing agreement with the party's attack on the authors and signatories of the manifesto.

Rome: The Italian Communist Party newspaper L'Unita today published a protest against the harassment of intellectuals demanding civil rights in Czechoslovakia. A front-page declaration signed by six Italian Communist intellectuals blamed the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 for what they termed the present alarming situation there.

Moscow: Izvestia claimed today that the freedom sought by the authors of the Czechoslovak manifesto was the freedom of speaking "from positions of open anti-Sovietism".

It described them as "a group of people from the collapsed ranks of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and organisers of the counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia in 1968".

Home News 2, 4, 8  
European News 8, 9  
Appointments 18  
Crossword 32  
Arts 13  
Books 12  
Business 19-25  
Chess 2  
Church 15  
Court 18  
Obituary 18  
Parliament 32  
Diary 16  
Sale Room 15  
Features 12, 16  
Law Report 7  
Letters 15  
Sport 17  
TV & Radio 31  
Theatre, etc 13  
25 Years Ago 26  
Universities 18  
Weather 15  
Snow report 14  
Sport 17  
TV & Radio 31  
Theatre, etc 13  
25 Years Ago 26  
Universities 18  
Weather 15

## HOME NEWS

# Tories given free vote over PR for proposed assemblies

By David Leigh

The Conservatives are to allow a free vote on proportional representation for the proposed Scottish and Welsh assemblies.

Although Mrs Thatcher has not decided about her wisdom for Scotland, she has said many of her Shadow Cabinet colleagues are against it, the decision is a fillip for the proportional representation campaign at Westminster.

The Conservative leaders are considering support for PR in the proposed direct elections to the European Assembly.

Mrs Thatcher said this week on a radio programme, that she did not think PR was particularly democratic in its outcome. It led in countries such as Holland to a plethora of little parties.

But it is significant that Scottish National Party members have been much cooler towards PR since they realised that the party had become big enough to do potentially remarkably well out of a "first-past-the-post" system.

The crucial and gruelling committee stage of the Government's devolution Bill opened yesterday, with business managers divided over tactics. Hundreds of wrecking amendments are still going to be tabled.

Some ministers want to grasp the nettle of a guillotine motion straightaway. Mr Prentice, who resigned from the Government, was not alone in thinking that the delays in offering a referendum to buy off Labour rebels were misleading.

The government did succeed in getting a guillotine motion for a second reading, but it now faces an attempt to exclude Wales from the Bill. That is expected by both sides to be lost by between 15 and 25 in committee. Welsh Labour rebels' opposition is frustrated by the referendum offer.

But there is no predictable prospect of getting the whole

Bill through committee at present: and it needs to do so by Easter in order to face the House of Lords.

If a guillotine is not going to be tabled early in the proceedings, business managers say, offers will be made to the Opposition on an agreed, voluntary timetable. They are bound to fail. Although the Conservative Front Bench has promised to table a guillotine, the attitude to the Bill, the same does not apply to a large number of backbenchers.

It will be equally difficult to get agreement on a timetable with the minor parties, and there are also Labour's own rebels to consider.

The Government will then start a "softening-up" operation, scheduling some all-night sittings. The first day of committee was yesterday; it carries on for two days next week, on Tuesday and Wednesday, and has 30 days set aside.

That is hard on its own party as well, but it will become clear, after three or four weeks, that absolutely no progress is being made on the Bill, despite the guillotine.

Then Mr Foot, Leader of the House, has got to stand up and argue for a guillotine. Although Labour and Conservative frontbenchers are convinced of (or resigned to) the Bill's eventual passage, in a more or less recognisable form, the outcome of a guillotine vote is bound to be narrow.

The Government may have to think of another concession, such as offering the Labour a proportional representation.

The first issue to come to a vote in committee will be a direct attempt by unionists to exclude Scotland. That will be followed by a vote on an attempt to do the same for Wales: the policy of the official Tory opposition.

The next group of amendments selected by the Chairman of Ways and Means will meet a guillotine.

Government proposals tend to break up the United Kingdom.

## New group voices 'Welsh demand' for devolution

From Trevor Fishlock

Cardiff

The pro-devolution movement in Wales started rolling in earnest yesterday. Faced with the challenge for the referendum, the Conservatives' attempt to remove Wales from the devolution Bill, an action which would have meant the Assembly started its campaign in Cardiff with a strong assertion of its belief that most Welsh people want an assembly.

It attacked the "treachery" of MPs who are trying to keep Wales out of the devolution debate.

Although the referendum and the Conservative threat are the immediate spur to action, the group, which is non-party, feels that since the publication of the devolution Bill in November the end-devolutionists have had greater publicity.

The group, which was formed a week ago, raised £3,000 to pay for full-page advertisements in yesterday's issues of the *Western Mail* and *Liverpool Daily Post*, signed by more than 750 people. The advertisements said there was an unanswerable case for an extension of democracy and responsibility to the people of Wales within Britain.

It said the need for an assembly, and the expectation of it, had grown in the past ten years, had reached a point where frustration of the aspiration would threaten social harmony in Wales and relationships in Britain as a whole.

Because there was a public demand for an assembly, and Welsh economic and social needs could not be met by the present system of administration or by parliamentary reform, the status quo was not an option, the advertisement said.

Every MP received a copy of the advertisement yesterday with a letter from the group saying there would be tremendous disaffection and resentment if an attempt was made to deprive Wales of a referendum.

The letter was signed by the group's chairman, Professor Glyn Davies, Professor of Banking at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, and by its vice-chairman, Sir Alan Tait, QC, and Mr Jack Brooks, leader of South Glamorgan County Council; by the secretary, Mr George Wright, who is secretary of the Wales TUC, and the treasurer, Mr Gwyn Morgan, the EEC representative.

Mr Gwyn Morgan told a conference of the group yesterday: "Our action group is not a bandwagon. Many of us have argued the case for an assembly for more than ten years. These MPs who are thinking of cheating the public by trying to get the Bill out of us, are descending to the lowest form of deceit."

He said the group was not a bandwagon. Many of us have argued the case for an assembly for more than ten years. These MPs who are thinking of cheating the public by trying to get the Bill out of us, are descending to the lowest form of deceit."

He said the group was not a bandwagon. Many of us have argued the case for an assembly for more than ten years. These MPs who are thinking of cheating the public by trying to get the Bill out of us, are descending to the lowest form of deceit."

Fleet Street 'is quietly suffocating from overmanning and unnecessarily high rates of pay for workers'

## Mr Astor condemns 'featherbedding' tactics in national newspapers

By Diana Gaddes

Home Affairs Reporter

The British press is in danger of losing its freedom through sabotage threats and featherbedding by the printing unions coupled with the self-interested attitude of journalists and the silent complicity of newspaper managers, Mr David Astor, former editor and owner of *The Observer*, says in an article published today in the magazine *Index on Censorship*.

The printing unions have increased the economic burdens on national newspapers by insisting on unnecessarily high manning levels and rates of pay, he says. As a result most Fleet Street papers are running at a loss.

It is easy to interrupt publication, by delaying tactics such as holding chapel (office branch) meetings during production time, or by withdrawing cooperation, or by direct acts of sabotage, such as breaking the paper as it passes through the presses at high speed, he says.

Working delays are legitimate and such action can never be proved, those methods involve no risk to those using them.

Such practices are seldom mentioned in any Fleet Street paper, because it is almost impossible to get details printed. Mr Astor mentions as an example "an unprovoked and reasonably frank account" of the newspaper industry prepared for *The Observer*. Because of it, he says, disputes occurred throughout the evening of that issue's production. Demands were made that every phrase that was remotely factually questionable should be changed, with threats of stopping production if they were not.

An article "of diminished intelligibility" finally appeared. One of the reporters who had written it was, jokingly, seized in the corridor by the neck and called no friend to the workers.

Publication of even that "moderate" and modified article led to a meeting between management and a senior union national official, at which management was subjected to "denunciation, threat and abuse", Mr Astor says. As no further punishment was proposed by the union, beyond threats of retribution if the offence was repeated, the "astounding meeting" had been regarded as a success by the management.

Such an episode makes it

easy to understand why Fleet Street was silent on those methods which made its unions so powerful, Mr Astor says. But it is more surprising that the BBC and Independent Television News "cravenly" gave the news that so many thousands of copies of a newspaper had been lost "through industrial action", without ever explaining what that action had been.

He presumes the reason must be that the broadcasting organizations were anxious not to offend the susceptibilities of their own unions. He adds that the large teams those organizations are obliged by the unions to send on all assignments are also notorious. The BBC, like the newspapers, is quickly suffocating from overmanning.

The way in which newspaper publishers justify to themselves their own silence on that "blackmailing" is curious, he says. They assume, privately, that they would never allow printers to censor one word of editorial copy; but they make that bold attitude easier to maintain by not asking the printers to handle copy that they might believe Mr Astor says. He has no doubt whatever that trade union pressure has already lowered the level of ability and talent in quality journalism.

The whole matter is further confused through the complicity of newspaper managers in their acceptance of the so-called 1965 "agreement" between the Newspaper Publishers Association and the NUJ. The chief provision of that agreement has been to limit entry to Fleet Street largely to those who have served about three years on provincial newspapers, thereby seriously reducing management's freedom to recruit on grounds of talent.

There are, of course, other restrictions on press freedom that must be resisted, such as the remnants of the Official Secrets Act, aspects of the laws of libel and of contempt and the chronic secrecy of our governmental bureaucracy. Mr Astor says. Earlier in the article he refers to "censorship" through economic restrictions.

But he concludes, "all these are less lethal to freedom than those larger factors which look like reducing Fleet Street to perhaps three or four omnibus papers, produced by featherbedded printers and written by members of a self-perpetuating guild."

One way to improve "this unhealthy situation" would be

for newspapers to attempt to give more information on union limitations on news Astor says. The price for the suggestions, might be negotiate with the printers a special right of that they could exercise, ever an independent tribune, agrees that they have case for one.

But that privilege, would be justifiable because the unions' special dependence on printing, would make only if accompanied by genuine commitment news censor copy. Even a genuine interpretation of that privilege might be worth while, if present darkness around affairs of the media could be dispelled, he suggests.

"Some of the present practices are so outrageous exposure to the light would reveal them as p scandals", Mr Astor says. The magazine *Index on Censorship* is published by Writers and Scholars, a national, non-profit limited company. With Mr on its editorial board are Louis Blom-Cooper, Mr Ed Crankshaw, Mr Stuart H Shire, Mr Dan Jacobson and Stephen Spender.

## Date fixed for ballot by miners

The result of the miners' ballot on the plan to reduce their working hours to 35 will be known within three weeks.

The executive of the National Union of Mine-workers in London yesterday set Wednesday and Thursday, January 26 and 27, for voting at pits and branches. Counting will be carried out by the Electoral Reform Society and the result is expected early next week.

Britain's 250,000 miners will be given the choice of the plan approved by 14 votes to 11 and they will be asked whether they back the plan.

Last month 78 per cent of miners voting in a ballot rejected the National Coal Board's previous offer on retirement and authorized the executive to order industrial action if necessary.

Earlier retirement, dependent on talks between the TUC and the Government on the next phase of pay policy, is expected to start in August, when the qualifying age will be reduced to 62 for workers with 20 years' underground service.

A special conference of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfireds at Blackpool yesterday decided to ballot its 20,000 members on whether to take industrial action in support of a claim for retirement at 60 on full pay after 20 years' underground service.

The letter was signed by the group's chairman, Professor Glyn Davies, Professor of Banking at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, and by its vice-chairman, Sir Alan Tait, QC, and Mr Jack Brooks, leader of South Glamorgan County Council; by the secretary, Mr George Wright, who is secretary of the Wales TUC, and the treasurer, Mr Gwyn Morgan, the EEC representative.

Mr Gwyn Morgan told a conference of the group yesterday: "Our action group is not a bandwagon. Many of us have argued the case for an assembly for more than ten years. These MPs who are thinking of cheating the public by trying to get the Bill out of us, are descending to the lowest form of deceit."

He said the group was not a bandwagon. Many of us have argued the case for an assembly for more than ten years. These MPs who are thinking of cheating the public by trying to get the Bill out of us, are descending to the lowest form of deceit."

He said the group was not a bandwagon. Many of us have argued the case for an assembly for more than ten years. These MPs who are thinking of cheating the public by trying to get the Bill out of us, are descending to the lowest form of deceit."

## Strong words in elegant surroundings as Mr Agee seeks to defend his case

By Stewart Tendler

Sir Derek Hilton stared at Mr Philip Agee and held aloft a mangle file. "You have told the press I refer to this file. This file has got nothing to do with anything except correspondence between your lawyer and the Home Office," Sir Derek said.

The afternoon session yesterday of Mr Agee's representations to a Home Office advisory committee on plans to deport him had begun with a strong feeling of exasperation on both sides. After more than 15 hours of statements and evidence from witnesses, Mr Agee, the former CIA agent, still did not know any details of how he had breached and threatened Britain's security.

As I waited to give evidence of an interview with him last year, Mr Agee began another attempt to wrest from the committee, chaired by Sir Derek, something about the allegations. Sir Derek and his colleagues looked as though they had heard it all many times before.

Behind the three men stood a large, ancient safe with the sign "Open" hanging on it. Sir Derek showed no desire to do that and stifle Mr Agee's attack.

"I tried to be helpful by spelling things out to you on the first morning," Sir Derek said as Sir Clifford, one of his colleagues, tugged at his arm. "Why is that man talking now? Who is that man?" Sir Clifford asked, pointing at me.

Mr Agee and his solicitor explained that I was a witness, but not that I was a journalist. The argument continued, becoming steadily more heated. Mr Agee finally hit a raw nerve by mentioning the committee's wages.

The three men were shocked. Sir Clifford snapped: "That is no business of yours." Sir

Derek leant back in his chair, equally angry, and told Mr Agee that there were no wages. "We are here pro bono publico," he said. "We are here for the Secretary of State and for you," Mr Agee was being favoured.

Both sides subsided and Mr Agee's solicitor introduced me as a journalist. For the next 20 minutes I gave the committee what the had done to help in identifying CIA members. Mr Agee had professed no knowledge of British intelligence to me, and the committee made note of it.

By comparison Sir Derek and his colleagues did not seem particularly interested in what he had said of CIA involvement in Latin America and Portugal.

They listened carefully when I repeated Mr Agee's statements of his left-wing views and his reasons for exposing the CIA.

Explained that at no time, so far as I am aware, did Mr Agee impart anything connected with British security, and pointed out that the D Notice system and the Official Secrets Act made any such revelations unpardonable. Sir Derek nodded in understanding.

I concluded by pointing out that since I am writing about Mr Agee's case it would be wrong to express any personal opinion of him or his case to the committee.

Then Sir Clifford picked up a point made at the beginning of my evidence, in which I had said I had asked Mr Agee what he intended to do in the future.

I told Sir Clifford that Mr Agee said he was working on a book and films. But he said: "I do not intend to be preoccupied with the CIA permanently." Mr Agee did not enlarge on that remark at the end of the interview.

## First prize goes to Soviet grandmaster

From Harry Golombek

Chess Correspondent

The Soviet grandmaster, Romanishin, has won the first prize in the Ladbroke premier tournament at Hastings with one round to spare, and deservedly so. He expected little difficulty yesterday in beating Rumens in round 14, since the English player was much weaker than he.

Kagan's early draw with Smylov was enough to give him a grandmaster title of nine points, and he had only to repeat that performance in another tournament to secure the title.

Miles won in good style against Zucko who greatly compromised his position at an early stage. Webb spilt a won game against force of an advanced past pawn.

The leading scores now are: Romanishin 10, Kagan 9, Tarrasch 8, Miles 7, Zucko 6, Webb 5, and Smylov 4. The other players have all lost or drawn.

The leading scores now are: Romanishin 10, Kagan 9, Tarrasch 8, Miles 7, Zucko 6, Webb 5, and Smylov 4. The other players have all lost or drawn.

The leading scores now are: Romanishin 10, Kagan 9, Tarrasch 8, Miles 7, Zucko 6, Webb 5, and Smylov 4. The other players have all lost or drawn.

The leading scores now are: Romanishin 10, Kagan 9, Tarrasch 8, Miles 7, Zucko 6, Webb 5, and Smylov 4. The other players have all lost or drawn.

فَكَذًا مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

## Yard questions two men over ICI tapes

By Clive Borrell

Senior Scotland Yard detectives last night were still questioning two men after an alleged attempt to sell back to ICI for £275,000 computer tapes that were missed from one of the company's subsidiary offices in Holland at the weekend.

The missing tapes, and their duplicates, referred to ICI's trading operations in Europe and were required for the completion of the company's annual financial report. Later, it was discovered that the missing information was not irretrievably lost but that it would cost about £100,000 to recompile it.

A senior company official flew to London, where, after meeting detectives, he kept several rendezvous after negotiating with two men who claimed to know the whereabouts of the tapes.

Scotland Yard told the Dutch police to search the luggage compartments of three cars parked in Rotterdam. The missing tapes were found and returned to ICI.

A deep low will move slowly over E. England. Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: England, Channel Islands: Bright intervals, wintry showers; wind W. 10-15 mph; max temp 4°C (39°F); min temp 0°C (32°F).

East Angles, Midlands, E. NW and central N. England: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered wintry showers; wind W. 10-15 mph; max temp 4°C (39°F); min temp 0°C (32°F).

East Angles, Midlands, E. NW and central N. England: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered wintry showers; wind W. 10-15 mph; max temp 4°C (39°F); min temp 0°C (32°F).

East Angles, Midlands, E. NW and central N. England: Bright or sunny intervals, scattered wintry showers; wind W. 10-15 mph; max temp 4°C (39°F); min temp 0°C (32°F).

## Scots van drivers fix price of loaf at 19p

By Hugh Clayton

Van drivers who deliver bread to grocers in Scotland decided yesterday to fix a minimum price of 19p for a large wrapped loaf next week.

Mr Archibald Elliott, a convenor of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said in Glasgow that grocers would be told of the drivers' decision on Monday. They would be expected to conform to it on Tuesday.

In England action by drivers in the United Road Transport Union to hold up bread prices

had a variable effect. Mr Leslie Fortes, chairman of Tesco, said that the company's policy was to charge 18p for a large loaf. It had raised the price to 19p in about 70 supermarkets in the South-east because of union action. "If the drivers were not being militant we should be at 18p in most of our stores and at 17p or 17p in some", he said.

The John Lewis Partnership said its 293 W. Sussex supermarkets "is a little worse than yesterday, but not disastrous".

The John Lewis Partnership said its 293 W. Sussex supermarkets "is a little worse than yesterday, but not disastrous".

The John Lewis Partnership said its 293 W. Sussex supermarkets "is a little worse than yesterday, but not disastrous".

The John Lewis Partnership said its 293 W. Sussex supermarkets "is a little worse than yesterday, but not disastrous".

## Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars

FRONT: W. 10-15 mph; max temp 4°C (39°F); min temp 0°C (32°F).

FRONT: W. 10-15 mph; max temp 4°C (39°F); min temp 0°C (32°F).

FRONT: W. 10-15 mph; max temp 4°C (39°F); min temp 0°C (32°F).

FRONT: W. 10-15 mph; max temp 4°C (39°F); min temp 0°C (32°F).

FRONT: W. 10-15 mph; max temp 4°C (39°F); min temp 0°C (32°F).

FRONT: W. 10-15 mph; max temp 4°C (39°F); min temp 0°C (32°F).

FRONT: W. 10-15 mph; max temp 4°C (39°F); min temp 0°C (32°F).

FRONT: W. 10-15 mph; max temp 4°C (39°F); min temp 0°C (32°F).

## Care move over absent boy

Bedfordshire County Council

is appealing to the High Court in a move to have a Luton boy, aged 12, taken into care again. His parents will not send him to school as they say comprehensive schools are not suitable for their children.

Bedfordshire County Council is appealing to the High Court in a move to have a Luton boy, aged 12, taken into care again. His parents will not send him to school as they say comprehensive schools are not suitable for their children.

Bedfordshire County Council is appealing to the High Court in a move to have a Luton boy, aged 12, taken into care again. His parents will not send him to school as they say comprehensive schools are not suitable for their children.

Bedfordshire County Council is appealing to the High Court in a move to have a Luton boy, aged 12, taken into care again. His parents will not send him to school as they say comprehensive schools are not suitable for their children.

Bedfordshire County Council is appealing to the High Court in a move to have a Luton boy, aged 12, taken into care again. His parents will not send him to school as they say comprehensive schools are not suitable for their children.

Bedfordshire County Council is appealing to the High Court in a move to have a Luton boy, aged 12, taken into care again. His parents will not send him to school as they say comprehensive schools are not suitable for their children.

Bedfordshire County Council is appealing to the High Court in a move to have a Luton boy, aged 12, taken into care again. His parents will not send him to school as they say comprehensive schools are not suitable for their children.

Bedfordshire County Council is appealing to the High Court in a move to have a Luton boy, aged 12, taken into care again. His parents will not send him to school as they say comprehensive schools are not suitable for their children.

## Sewern Bridge to be strengthened

One lane in each direction

on the Severn Bridge at Worcester will be closed to traffic to allow strengthening work to be carried out, it was announced last night.

One of the lanes has already been closed for the work.

One of the lanes has already been closed for the work.

One of the lanes has already been closed for the work.

One of the lanes has already been closed for the work.

One of the lanes has already been closed for the work.

One of the lanes has already been closed for the work.

One of the lanes has already been closed for the work.



# Citroën announce a powerful new CX engine and a wider CX range.



Across Europe, the Citroën CX has driven smoothly into a commanding position in the executive car market.

Now Citroën announce increased power for the CX, and a wider model choice.

**New power and flexibility.**

The new CX2400 models have a more powerful engine with improved torque for more lively acceleration.

Low-speed flexibility is improved, with less gear changing.

**Power steering standard.**

All CX models now have unique VariPower steering.

With VariPower, you can park with just one

finger on the wheel. Yet as speed goes up, the power varies to increase road 'feel'.

**Eight CX models.**

There are now eight CX models.

The CX2000 Confort (available with or without VariPower) and Safari estate and the new CX2400 Super and Pallas saloons and Safari estate.

The magnificent new CX Prestige, with the new engine, longer wheelbase and sumptuous interior appointments.

The new CX Diesel saloon and estate which combine, for the first time, diesel economy and longevity with real comfort and elegance.

These are quiet, smoke free diesels, with the refinement and smoothness of a petrol car.

**C-matic**

C-matic torque convertor transmission is optional on the CX2400 Super and Pallas saloons.

C-matic eliminates the clutch pedal and makes driving exceptionally smooth and relaxed, even in town.

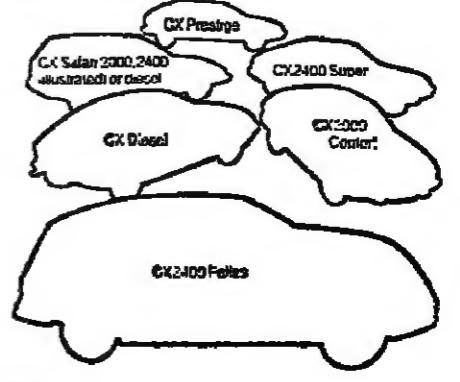
**Electric windows.**

Front electric windows are standard on all CX2400 models and CX Diesels. The CX Prestige has electric windows front and rear.

Every CX is beautiful, safe and economical - with safety construction, futuristic controls and the supreme comfort of Citroën hydropneumatic self-levelling suspension.

**Test drive a new CX.**

Your Citroën dealer will be pleased to make the introduction. Or write for colour brochure and dealer list to Citroën Cars Ltd., Dept. G81, Mill Street, Slough SL2 5DE.



CX2000 Confort £4082.15, CX2400 Super £4522.07, CX2400 Pallas £4935.74, CX22000 Super £4276.72, CX Prestige £5629.22, CX2000 Safari Super £4889.20, CX2400 Safari Super £4869.54, CX22000 Safari Super £5038.02. Prices include car tax and VAT (number plates and delivery). Dealer prices agreed at time of going to press. Please enquire about our Personal Export, H.M. Forces and Diplomatic schemes. Citroën Cars Ltd, Mill Street, Slough SL2 5DE.

## HOME NEWS

# Government shares the medical profession's responsibility to the community, doctors emphasize

By John Raper  
Health Services Correspondent

Although doctors must always consider first their obligations to patients wider considerations have arisen from the establishment of the National Health Service.

Making that point, the joint working party that has been considering the ethical responsibilities of doctors in a situation leading them to take industrial action concludes that the profession's ethical responsibility to the community is part of a responsibility shared by the Government. If there was acceptance by the Government of that principle and a joint announcement to that effect it would be of advantage to all.

In a report published today it says that both parties should admit that the present machinery of consultation does not effectively minimize the possibility of confrontation between government and the profession, or effectively and speedily resolve confrontation when it occurs.

More effective conciliation machinery must be introduced, and urgent discussions are necessary to decide how best to do it.

Sir Rodney Smith, President of the Royal College of Surgeons and chairman of the working party, said at a press conference that it was hoped that there would be an immediate response to the request for discussions. The report was an attempt by doctors to act constructively on behalf of the community.

The age-old ethic was that, no matter what the circum-

stances, a doctor could not withdraw his services from a patient. In recent years there have been disputes about pay and conditions, but more important was what was to happen when a government required doctors to act in a certain way and accept a situation that they thought harmful to their patients?

Should doctors do nothing? The working party was formed because of deep feelings within the conference of medical royal colleges and the British Medical Association that the creation of the National Health Service had introduced a new dimension into a doctor's ethical responsibilities, which had never been properly examined.

The report, which has political overtones, says it is not an attempt to dictate to others, but a basis for thought and discussion. It makes strongly the point that, if the state has undertaken to provide health care for the community, it also has obligations to the profession and the community. The state is responsible for defining the limits of health care to be provided by the NHS, and for making available the necessary resources.

As a near-monopoly employer the state has a special obligation to ensure that the charges and ethics are not brought into conflict with doctors' contractual obligations.

The imposition on doctors of legal obligations incompatible with ethics would compel them to leave the service and practise independently.

The working party discussed

the dilemma facing doctors when they appear powerless to prevent falling standards of patient-care. It is unreasonable, the report says, to expect doctors to remain passive in the face of declining standards, inadequate resources and lay intervention in the doctor-patient relationship in a way that might affect adversely.

Nor is it acceptable to most doctors to take industrial action. Therefore the state and the profession have a peculiar responsibility to each other. The profession should not require the state to renege on its social responsibilities and the state should not require the doctors to renege on their ethical responsibilities.

A difficulty that seems likely to persist, the report continues, is that the two sets of responsibilities are occasionally incompatible, if not in direct conflict. In the context of the health service, doctors must be treated differently from other groups. Other groups have a range and power of action in supporting their claims, which are far less fettered.

It is doubly important for the profession and the Government to prevent causes of conflict from reaching a point at which some withdrawal of services becomes the only remedy for doctors. The profession has a special responsibility not to create such a purely to further the advantage of its members.

The report has been sent to Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, the Royal Commission on the National Health Service and interested organizations.



Workmen, in protective clothing against asbestos, dismantling a power plant at Battersea A station in London, which for many years had the largest generator in Europe.

## PLP paves way to more open government

Our Political Correspondent

The Parliamentary Labour Party made a demand last night that could pave the way towards more open government. It approved a report proposing that the Government should arrange for departmental ministers to meet three times a year to supply subject groups with a memorandum outlining the major policy activities on which their departments will be concentrating over the next three months.

The report came from a party committee that has investigated how backbenchers can be brought more effectively into the process of policy-making. It states that the views of backbenchers on proposed policy changes should be known to the Government in time for them to affect decisions.

"In the case of legislation, which almost always involves clear party commitments and has a relatively long period of gestation, we believe there should be an absolute obligation on ministers to consult the relevant subject group as early as possible... early enough for its views to be taken into account," the report states.

The committee, chaired by Mr Sydney Irving, MP for Dartford, recognized that there are practical limitations, for example, in foreign affairs, where the speed of events might make it difficult for ministers to consult the subject group concerned.

Because group meetings are often badly attended, the committee proposed that they should be reduced from 25 to 16, basing the new group subjects on the joint responsibilities of various ministries. Separate groups were proposed for Europe and parliamentary affairs.

Last night backbenchers approved the general plan, but they voted to change the pattern of groups so that the health group will continue separately and not be joined with social security and disability.

## Academy is to charge sales commission

By Kenneth Gosling  
Arts Reporter

Moves to improve its financial situation were announced by the Royal Academy yesterday. For the first time it is to charge a commission on sales at the summer exhibition, and students at its schools, the oldest art schools in Britain, will have to pay fees from next September.

The academy also announced increased handling fees for the summer exhibition. Non-members will pay £5.50 instead of £4, and members £11 instead of £7.

Sir Hugh Casson, the president, said some of the steps being taken were heavily regretted by most members: they included fees for students (£750 a year for postgraduates and £650 for first-degree courses) and the charging of a commission on summer exhibition sales.

"This is very small by gallery standards, because they charge 30 to 50 per cent and we are proposing 15 per cent," he said.

The art schools cost £50,000 a year and the new fees, which will be met by the Department of Education and Science and by local authorities, will bring in £14,000 in the first year, £28,000 in the second, and £42,000 in the third.

Another element in the academy's fund-raising plan, the "Friends" scheme, has got off to a good start, with nearly 1,300 people joining in the

various categories, bringing in more than £15,000 in the first two weeks.

The academy also announced the institution of two prizes of £1,000 each, to be awarded to the summer exhibition exhibitor considered by the academy to be the most distinguished and the one considered the best by the public, who will vote during the first week of the exhibition, which takes place this year from May 21 to August 14.

This year will see an ambitious programme at the academy. One of the most unusual exhibitions (March 14 to April 1) will demonstrate the use of the laser beam as a technique for forming images in the air. Demonstrations will take place in the courtyard at Burlington House at night.

Great and royal Victorian paintings will be shown from March 19 to July 10 under the title "This Brilliant Year", a phrase taken from Queen Victoria's diary for the golden jubilee year of 1837: "Never, never can I forget this brilliant year."

Other exhibitions: New Contemporary (student) February 4 to 25; John Turner, A.R.A. March 5 to April 11; Sir Thomas Monnington, P.P.R.A. October 8 to November 6; "60's 70's" British Painting 1952-1977; September 24 to November 19; Drawings of Leonardo da Vinci, November 24 to February 19, 1978; Gustave Courbet, January 18 to March 19, 1978. There will also be an exhibition this summer in Battersea Park.

## Fee rises cut numbers of graduates

By Frances Gibb, of  
The Times Higher  
Education Supplement

Universities are expected to lose at least a tenth of their 51,000 postgraduates next year, because of the Government's proposals to increase tuition fees.

In answer to a survey by the University Grants Committee on the likely effects of the increased fees, universities have said that the students they are most concerned about are postgraduates, in particular, British postgraduates. That group faces the steepest increases: from £182 a year to £750.

Some universities estimate that their British postgraduate numbers will fall by as much as 30 per cent. There are 33,000 such students, a third of whom are privately (as opposed to British Government) financed.

Lancaster University is expecting a drop in its number of British postgraduates of anything up to a third, which would reduce its total postgraduate intake from 600 to 530. At Reading, self-financed British students, of which there are about eighty, are expected to fall by half. It has been estimated that a further tenth might withdraw after embarking on a course through lack of funds.

All universities expect to be able to make up the shortfall in postgraduates by increasing their undergraduate intake.

## Protest by parents over school closures

By Tim Devlin

Buckinghamshire Education Committee yesterday decided to close five nursery schools and its school library but not to go ahead with controversial plan to cut or school meal service, because would be against the law.

Instead the committee decided to ask the Association of County Councils to apply the Government to see if principles governing the provision of school meals could be reviewed so that the authority could spend more money on teachers and other priorities.

About two hundred parents and children gathered on the county hall to protest against the recommendation to close the nursery school High Wycombe, Amersley and Blechley. The committee decided to negotiate with private groups to run schools.

Mr Keith Smith, Headmaster of Aylesbury Grammar School, warned the committee not to plan to make redundant any of the ancillary staff who in schools would mean some schools would not be able to offer science co-ops. It was decided to retain the school library service.

The committee decided to provide fruit and milk place of pudding for two weeks, saving an extra £300,000 in administration costs.

Other cuts include closing two teachers' centres and saving £450,000 by not filling vacant vacancies for some months. The cuts come within £700 of the target figure of £2 million which has been necessary reductions in the rate support grant.

A plan to reduce the teacher force by 350 was not voted but a committee has been set up to see if the further £700 can be saved without reducing the pupil/teacher ratio.

## Alleged assault on teacher

David John Pearce, aged unemployed, of Birkbeck Road, Martin John Garbould, aged unemployed, of Oak Ave and a boy of 15, all of Tottenham, were remanded to custody until next Thursday, Tottenham magistrates yesterday. They are charged with entering a classroom at Toham County School, Selby, on January 11 at trespass with intent to cause bodily harm on John Howes, teacher, and possessing knives as offensive weapons.

Mr Pearce and the juvenile are further charged with maliciously wounding Mr Howes.

## Advance air tickets at half fare

By Arthur Reed

Advance purchase excursion (APEX) fares at about half the normal fares in many cases are to be introduced on scheduled air services between London and a number of places in Europe this summer.

APEX fares have been in force on the North Atlantic routes for the past two years and have been a great success. To book for the European version passengers will have to commit themselves a month before travel and stay at their destination for not less than two weeks (one week in the case of Greece) and not more than three months.

British Airways and the national airlines of Greece, Italy and Turkey hope to obtain full agreement to the new tariff at a meeting of the International Air Transport Association in Geneva next week.

Under the APEX plan, the normal return fare to Milan will be reduced from £107 to £57.50, Tunis from £107 to £57.50, Venice from £122.50 to £72.50, to Pisa from £118 to £72.50, to Rome from £140 to £77.50, to Naples from £150.50 to £82.50, to Corfu from £153 to £85, to Salonika from £160 to £85, to Athens from £170 to £85, and to Istanbul from £170 to £85.

## Court of Appeal frees jail roof protester

Terence Pollard, aged 21, who spent three days last summer sitting on the roof of Walton jail, Liverpool, protesting his innocence, was freed by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Mr Pollard, of Prescott Road, Liverpool, was jailed for 18 months at Liverpool Crown Court on November 13, 1975, on a charge of causing bodily harm to Raymond Corson, aged 15. The Court of Appeal quashed his conviction.

After hearing submissions on the way the trial judge had directed the jury as to how they should treat identification evidence, Lord Justice Waller, sitting with Lord Justice Stephenson and Mr Justice Slyn, said there was a lurking doubt about the case.

## Lassa fever suspect

A girl, aged 19, who arrived at Cardiff airport yesterday with feverish symptoms is in Coppetts Wood isolation hospital, north London, with suspected Lassa fever, the Department of Health said last night.

## Traders reject accusations of unfair profits during vegetable shortage

Although vegetable prices have fallen slightly in the past week, they remain high, Mr Derek Thorpe, chairman of the Covent Garden Tenants' Association, told reporters yesterday: "If this weather continues there will be a sticky couple of months ahead of us."

Home crops were hard to lift and the keeping quality of some vegetables, notably potatoes, was poor. Imports remained very expensive. "Price levels of vegetables on the Continent are far in excess of our own," Mr Thorpe said.

Wholesalers compared British market prices of £2.50 to £4 for a 22lb bag of sprouts yesterday with £5.50 in Holland. They also reported that the cauliflower crops in Jersey and Cornwall had been reduced by two-thirds by last year's drought and that the potatoes rejected accusations that they were making unfair profits out of shortages. Mr Denis Mead, chief executive of the National Federation of Fruit and Potato Traders, said that when prices rose

## BMA suggests 'hotel' charges in hospitals

By Our Health Services Correspondent

A central fund for the National Health Service into which money from new sources, such as hotel charges for hospital patients and an increase in prescription charges, could be paid, has been proposed by the British Medical Association.

In a final draft of evidence it will present to the Royal Commission on the National Health Service, which will be published this month before going for approval to a special representative meeting of the profession in March, the council of the association concludes that the service needs an extra £2,000m.

But because there is no hope of the Exchequer's providing such a sum, the royal commission should consider other ways of raising more money for the ailing service, the council thinks.

On hotel charges in hospital, the point is made that many patients are brought home and should have no objection to contributing to their board and lodging if they have to enter hospital. A deduction is made from the pensions of old people admitted to hospital.

No figure is suggested as the amount the royal commission might raise. It was estimated some time ago that charging a patient £2 a night would bring in about £300m.

The council rules out a consultation fee for patients, largely because it is felt that

it would be a misuse of doctors' time to turn them into tax collectors filling up yet more forms. But the royal commission, it is suggested, should look at a completely new system, possibly (although that is not advocated) on the lines of some continental systems in which the patient pays a fee and the money is reimbursed from government or insurance funds.

A compulsory deduction from wages should be considered, with the Government making a similar amount for anyone unable to pay, such as the old, the very young and the chronically sick.

A national lottery to raise money is ruled out, but it is thought that a similar lottery might be given to local lotteries to provide money for local projects.

The evidence reflects alarm about medical manpower. Recently the suggestion has been made that the expansion of medical schools might lead in a few years to too many doctors. The council suggests that the royal commission should produce an interim report on manpower.

The evidence has been produced by a BMA working party assisted by panels on organisation and administration of the health service; finance; future health patterns; manpower and staffing; education and research; and the relationship of the profession to the state service.

## Sharp fall in candidates for Anglican ministry

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

A sharp fall in the number of ordinands (candidates for the ministry) accepted for training by the Church of England last year is disclosed by the Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry today. Candidates accepted for the full-time (teaching) ministry went down from 348 in 1975 to 254 in 1976.

The fall has caused much disappointment in the church. The 1975 figure had been a slight improvement on the 1974 total of 340, which had been greeted with some excitement as the reversal of a long-term downward trend. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, had referred to the reversal in his enthronement address at Canterbury Cathedral at the beginning of 1975, as a sign that the church could recover some of its lost ground. The 1976 figure is in fact below the 1973 total.

The number of candidates registering for conferences, 676, was higher than in 1975, although the proportion accepted was smaller.

Last year also brought an increase in the number of full-time lay workers accepted for training. The 1976 total, 55, was 12 more than the previous year, and double the figure for 1973. The number of candidates for the ministry of deaconess, 20 in 1976, was three times the 1973 total.

## A 'Times' guide to careers in education

The Times Educational Supplement Guide to Careers in Education 1977-78 is published today. A comprehensive source of information on the teaching profession, its purpose is to provide guidance for people considering a career in education, and for anyone wishing to change direction within the profession.

We found that the activities usually lumped together as 'education' were too diverse to lend themselves to general views and simplifications," Mr Tony Horwath, the book's general editor, says.

The Guide covers all levels of education and the teaching of handicapped children, delinquents and prisoners. It deals with education authority administration, industrial training, adult education, broadcasting and social work. It is published at £2.95 by Thomas Nelson and Sons.

## Union move to ease wage controls

A summary of some of the news due to appear in The Times yesterday, which was not published.

Union leaders gave the TUC's economic staff the task of drawing up guidelines for an orderly return to free collective bargaining when the 41 per cent pay-restraint policy expires in six months.

The TUC's economic committee approved the outline of the 1977 Economic Review, which will seek to implement last year's congress decision that wage controls should be progressively relaxed from August 1 to allow for productivity bargaining, the restoration of wage differentials and pay increases and more for the lower-paid.

The committee decided in principle to hold a conference when appropriate on the whole range of economic issues—industrial strategy, taxation, wages policy, the IMF loan and the implications of the change of government in the United States. The conference may be held soon after the Budget or in early summer.

Several influential voices were raised in protest against any repetition of the Chancellor's tactic of publicly announcing in the Budget his desired level of pay restraint. There was much disquiet about his style of "bargaining in public" last year, and union leaders will be looking for an assurance that they will not face another fait accompli this year.

The final version of the 1977 review will be put to the economic committee next month and published shortly before the Budget. The unions will then have their traditional meeting with the Chancellor aimed at influencing his economic decisions.

Employers have made clear that they will be pressing for a much stricter wage deal in the next round of pay talks. Although no final decision has been taken by officials of the Confederation of British Industry and industrial leaders are apparently agreed that the nation's pay bill must not rise by more than 5 or 6 per cent between mid-1977 and mid-1978.

## Poor service at garages alleged

Garage servicing is generally incompetent, often wasteful and in some cases dishonest, according to a survey in Which?, the consumer magazine. It says that despite a new code of practice standards have not improved in the past six years.

Sample cars were sent by

Which? to 24 garages for engine tuning. At half of them the work done was judged to be "appalling" and at a further eight it was "unsatisfactory".

The Motor Agents' Association said it did not condone poor work, incompetence or dishonesty. The Which? report, however, was misleading and statistically questionable, and unlikely to have any beneficial effect on improving standards in the motor industry.

## Labour agrees over EEC poll

The Parliamentary Labour Party endorsed proposals for the election of Labour MPs to the European Assembly in the next session beginning in March.

It was agreed that the Labour MPs' delegation of 12 should be elected on a regional basis, and that all Labour MPs, including ministers, should be allowed to vote.

Under the agreed electoral system MPs will be invited to nominate colleagues within their own regional groups on an individual and not a group basis.

## Union to state 'Trotskyist' case

The first attempts to patch over Labour's internal dispute over the appointment of Mr Andrew ("Andy") Bevan, a Trotskyist, as national youth officer, were made when representatives of the national executive and the National Union of Labour Organisers (NULO) met at Transport House.

## Cut of £28m in school-building

School-building allocations for the years 1976-1978 have been cut by £28m from £261m to £233m.

Only the main rooms downstairs will be open to sightseers, including the State Dining Room, which is usually occupied by the Royal Family. They were seen in it when filmed for the BBC television documentary Royal Family.

The dining room, the drawing room, and the picture-filled corridor leading to the ballroom will also be shown to tourists.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are on a five-week visit to Sandringham, living in the

## Pop guitarist is fined £750

After a retirement of two and three-quarter hours a jury at Aylesbury Crown Court, Buckinghamshire, found Keith Richards, guitarist of the Rolling Stones pop group, guilty of possessing cocaine but not guilty of possessing LSD. He was fined £750 and ordered to pay £230 costs.

Judge Verney said he did not think the conviction merited imprisonment, even though Mr Richards had been found guilty of previous drug offences. He warned him that if he appeared before a court for a similar offence again he might go to jail.

## Whip stands down

Mr Tom Pendry, aged 42, MP for Stalybridge and Hyde, who had been a government whip since March, 1974, resigned his post so that he can play an active role as a backbencher and concentrate more on constituency affairs.

Mr David Mackenzie has resigned as general secretary of the white-collar Transport Salaried Staffs Association (TSSA) to become a Labour Staff writer. He took over the post three years ago.

## Sandringham House to be open to sightseers

From Our Correspondent  
King's Lynn  
The Queen is to open the 274-room Sandringham House to the public for the first time, from May 3.

Only the main rooms downstairs will be open to sightseers, including the State Dining Room, which is usually occupied by the Royal Family. They were seen in it when filmed for the BBC television documentary Royal Family.

The dining room, the drawing room, and the picture-filled corridor leading to the ballroom will also be shown to tourists.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are on a five-week visit to Sandringham, living in the

## New plan to fight urban decay

A concerted new government programme intended to arrest urban decay is likely to be announced early in the spring. Details will probably be given in a White Paper produced by the Cabinet committee established last September under Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment.

The economic decline of inner cities has become one of Government's main preoccupations. Mr Fresson, Minister of Housing and Construction, will explain that the issues go beyond merely adjusting rate-support grant. His department could not cope alone.

Mr Fresson was expected to announce a new conference to mark publication of reports of the studies of inner Liverpool, Sw Heath, Birmingham, and part of the London borough of Lambeth, which were commissioned by the Conservative Government and have cost an estimated £1 million.

The argument that inner cities are still overcrowded is put forward in a report, by the Shaw Cox Partnership and the Institute of Community Studies in the Stockwell area of Lambeth. It says that inner London where population pressures are still so strong that their dispersal is needed. The objective should be to help low-income families to move out.

There should be a co-ordinated allocation system, as proposed by the Greater London Council and the London Boroughs Association, which would give Londoners in all borough equal access to public housing. New rented housing should be constructed in growth areas in parts of the green belt.

There is no justification for further large-scale redevelopment in inner London," the report says. "The housing built this sought to achieve it proved illusory; such gains better sought in the development of a national policy in place of a fragmented approach of government departments."

The Small Heath report by Llewellyn-Davies, W. Forester-Walker and B. emphasizes the high rate of unemployment, more than fifth for men, in a region at least until recently has been among the most prosperous in the country.

Inner Area Studies: Liverpool, Birmingham and Lambeth. Studies of consultants' final reports (Stationery Office, £1.50). Leading article, page

مكتبة من الأصول

Protest by  
parents  
over school  
closures

By Tim Dettin  
Education Correspondent  
Birmingham  
Committee yesterday  
close the nursery  
end of school term  
but not to go ahead  
controversial plan  
school meal service  
would be asked to  
so.

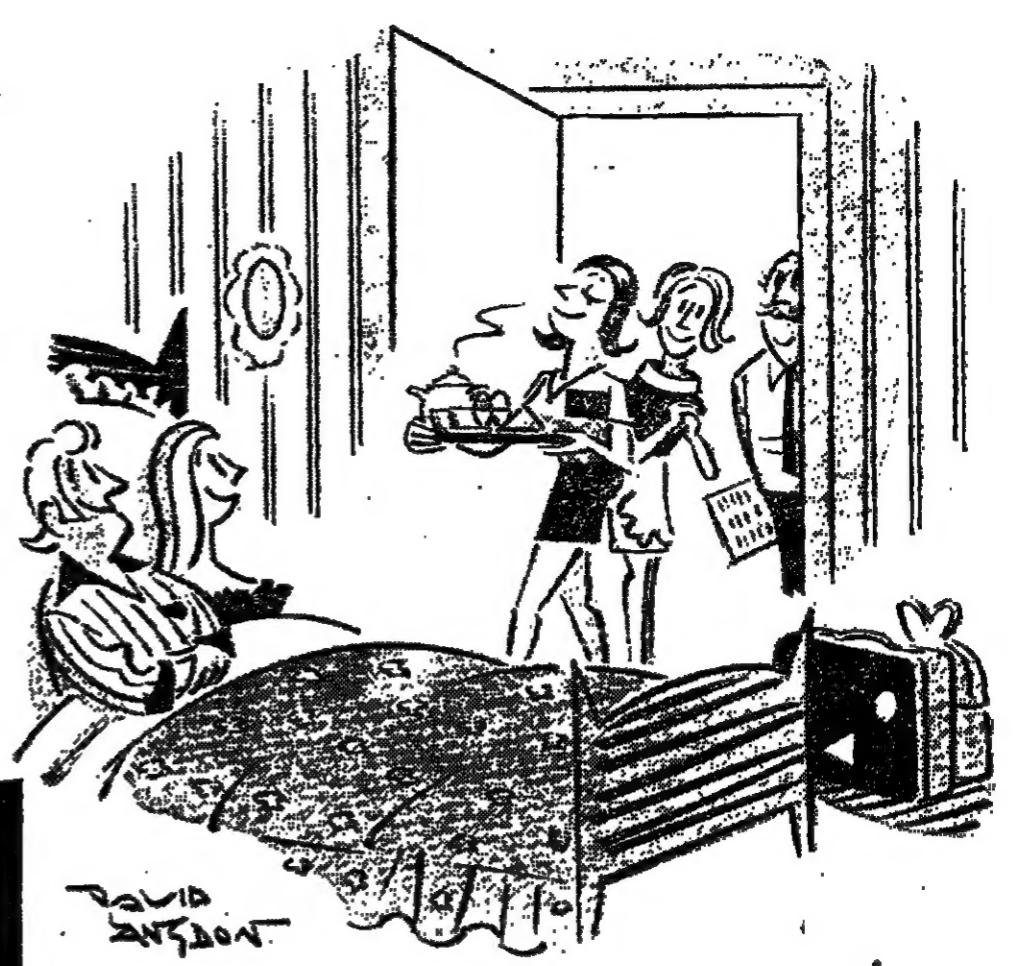
Instead the  
decided to ask the  
of County Council  
the Government to  
principles governing  
vision of school  
reviewed to the  
could save more  
teachers and other  
About two hundred  
and children parties  
the closure hall  
against the recom-  
close the nursery  
High Wycombe  
Aylesbury and  
committee decided  
with private groups  
schools.

Mr. John Smith, M.  
of Aylesbury Grammar  
warned the committee  
plan to make rounds  
of the nursery and  
in schools would  
be able to offer  
It was decided to  
cut the school library  
The committee de-  
to provide fruit  
place of meetings  
a work centre  
1974-1975 - admini-  
Other cuts includ-  
the school centre  
the school for an  
The committee will  
of the school term  
which will be  
reduced to the  
level.

Alleged as-  
on teacher

New plan  
to fight  
urban dis-

# No one tries harder than Avis.



Like the time Avis rental sales agent Dorothy Kilty helped a Danish couple who arrived too late to collect their Avis car. A taxi driver took them to her home, where she put them up for the night, made them breakfast, and saw them on their way.

Like the time Avis secretary Joan Knight came to the rescue of an Avis customer involved in a minor accident near Heathrow. She gave him coffee, looked after his luggage, then drove him to Avis Heathrow to pick up another car.

Like the time Avis mechanic Stanley Satchell gave up his Saturday afternoon to rewire the window control of an Avis Rolls-Royce.

Like the way we have 70 offices at major cities throughout the UK, including 20 airports.

Like our one way rental service.

Like the condition and newness of our cars; few are older than 9 months.

No one tries harder than Avis.



We rent Chrysler and other fine cars.





HOME NEWS

# 15 stand for election as secretary of TGWU

By Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

Fifteen candidates have entered the election contest for the £7,000 general secretaryship of the Transport and General Workers' Union. Britain's largest, the leadership of which carries considerable political importance.

All the contestants are men. They include five full-time national officials, the son of a previous general secretary and a variety of rank-and-file members, among them a Trotskyist car worker. Voting will begin on Wednesday and the result will be announced a week or two later.

The clear favourite at the outset of the campaign is Mr Moss Evans, aged 31, the union's national organizer. But he faces competition from Mr Alex Kiron, the executive officer, who sits on the Labour Party national executive; Mr John Miller, national secretary of the chemical and oil refining trade group; Mr Larry Smith, national secretary of passenger services; and Mr Bill Walsh, the union's white-collar section leader.

Mr John Cousins, a former national secretary for local government manual workers, who now works for the National Economic Development Office, is among the rank-and-file contenders. His father, Frank, was general secretary before Mr Jack Jones. Mr Alan Thornett, known as the "Mole" for his strongly political style of union activity at British Leyland's Oxford plant, is another candidate.

The remaining eight are Mr William Bennett, a shop steward at Dunlop's Glasgow factory; Mr William Dyes, a Deal bus driver; Mr Thomas Flaherty, a white-collar worker at Lyons; Mr David Greenford; Mr Robert Fulton, a supervisor on the Glasgow Underground; Mr C. R. Lyon, who works in an engineering factory at Lincoln; Mr H. Moorhouse, a clerical worker from Barnstaple; Mr Thomas Pilev, a lorry driver from Bolton; and Mr D. Thatcher, a Brighton bus driver.

The winning candidate will take over at a critical juncture in union affairs. He will run in tandem with Mr Jones for a year until the latter retires on March 29, 1978.

In the last election, in 1968, Mr Jones took 63 per cent of the votes in a 37.3 per cent poll of the union's membership, which then numbered 1,400,000. Mr Evans is confidently tipped to win this time but not by as large a majority.

Mr Jones said yesterday that when he retired he would continue to fight for a better deal for old age pensioners. He would not throw in the towel. He said firmly he would not accept a peerage.

Voting will take place chiefly at the workplace, by secret ballot, with lay members of the union scrutinizing the procedure to minimize any abuse. No-nonsense organizer, page 16

## Industrial democracy 4: Basis for ordering things better in France President Giscard wants more say for workers

By Charles Hargrove

It is almost two years since the publication of the Sudreau report on the reform of industry which was a bold and generous attempt to review industrial relations and put forward proposals to humanize their workings. Some of its less controversial recommendations, such as the reinforcement of safety measures and the reform of some aspects of management, have become law. But the most controversial one, designed to give the worker a greater say in management, has yet to come.

One can take the cynical view that the Government, faced with many more urgent tasks, such as the battle against inflation, has been in no hurry to press forward a measure that was widely regarded as untimely two years ago when economic difficulties seemed less pressing than now. The scheme provoked the hostility of employers and of the majority of organized labour.

In fact, President Giscard d'Estaing and his Government are much attached to the idea which they believe will take some of the bitterness out of labour confrontation, although they are not so sanguine as to imagine that it will produce industrial harmony and peace. But they feel that it corre-

sponds to the prevailing mood in France and elsewhere for greater responsibility and participation at all levels.

Early this year, probably, a Bill will be tabled in Parliament modifying company law to provide for the representation of workers on the supervisory boards of companies employing more than two thousand people.

The key word in the French concept of participation is "co-surveillance". It is a bold attempt to find a middle way between the dilution of the management's ultimate responsibility and the transfer of any part of it to the workers, which French unions, with their ideological attachment to the principle of confrontation, reject as a surrender to capitalism.

Workers in the union view must not become accomplices of the capitalist machine. But they insist on the right to greater information about the economic and labour situation in businesses. They also want to be able to contest managerial decisions more effectively than through works councils which are compulsory by law in all businesses employing more than 50 persons.

One of the ways in which that will be made possible is

through a regular labour balance-sheet giving complete information on the labour position in businesses employing more than 300 people. Another is the creation within the works council of an economic committee with power to take up with the managing board or with the shareholders any economic problem facing the company. This proposal will be submitted to Parliament in the coming spring session either as a separate Bill or as part of an overall Bill incorporating several of the recommendations of the Sudreau report.

The Government believes in reform of industry by persuasion rather than by decree. That is why the Bill will merely suggest that co-surveillance be introduced on a voluntary basis for the time being in companies employing more than 2,000 people, which are organized under collegiate management with a supervisory board, not those with a president, director-general and managing board.

The management's power of decision would remain intact. Workers' representatives would hold a third of the seats on supervisory boards, and would have to include at least one representative of junior management. The method of selection of workers' represent-

atives would be left to the shareholders' meeting in each firm.

At present workers have between two and four representatives on the supervisory boards and their voice is only consultative.

Selection of workers' representatives involves the highly explosive issue of the trade union monopoly of representation on works councils which has been axiomatic since 1945. If the Government sought to tamper with it by extending eligibility to non-union members, as the Gaullist party demands, a storm would break about its ears. Freedom for each individual business to decide on the means of selection of workers' representatives is thus the only way the reform can be pushed through.

The idea of collegiate management is alien to the French industrial mind. But the company law is to be reformed to make supervisory boards more attractive and more workable.

Only a few hundred companies have supervisory boards at present. None of them is large, except Peugeot. The Government's aim is to bring larger French companies more into line with the European pattern under discussion in the Community.

Concluded

## Hope for Jenkins lead on closing the EEC's rich-poor gap

From David Cross

Brussels, Jan 13

After the undisputed foreign successes of its predecessor, the new European Commission under Mr Roy Jenkins appears set to tackle the main internal problem confronting the Community: the growing divergence in the performance of the economies of the Nine.

This is the interpretation many officials in Brussels are putting on Mr Jenkins's first actions since he took up his appointment last week. Although it is generally accepted that this awesome task has defeated the Community in the past, his performance is already arousing modest hopes of fresh initiatives.

In a commentary on Mr Jenkins's maiden speech to the European Parliament this week, *Agence Europe*, the influential daily news letter on the Community's activities, applauds the new President's clear desire to give the Commission, and by extension the EEC, greater political authority.

One of the main criticisms of earlier Commissions, particularly the last one under the guidance of Mr Francois Mitterrand of France, was that it lacked the courage and authority to give a lead to member governments.

The coalition which Mr Jenkins leads, although it encompasses different ideologies, has one major objective, namely the political aim of leading Europe towards unity. Signor Gazzo writes: "The Commission will therefore be judged by the political will it manifests in marshalling all the means necessary to attain this objective and by the ability to display a posture more than the present, however, that Mr Jenkins and his 12 colleagues have only a short breathing space to show their mettle if the EEC is, in Mr Jenkins's words, "to break

out of the citadel or within it."

In the view of M. Claude Cheysson, the talented French Socialist who retains the development aid portfolio in the new Commission, the first few months of the life of the Community's executive are the most crucial.

He has told journalists in Brussels that the present Commission will be seen to have failed as an effective body if by the summer it has not come forward with some new imaginative proposals designed to correct the growing gap between rich and poor in the Community. The Commission should focus its attention on a few key issues like unemployment, industrial and agricultural structural problems, and the conduct of multinational companies.

Mr Jenkins began to move in this direction last week when he reorganized certain key portfolios among members of the Commission, M. Cheysson believes.

Particularly significant in this context, he feels, are the appointment of Mr Henk Vredeling, the veteran Dutch Socialist, as the first European Commissioner responsible for employment policy; the new coordinating role granted to another Dutch Socialist, Signor Antonio Gollit, over the deployment of the Community's various aid operations like the regional and social funds, and the responsibility for improving the workings of the EEC customs union and helping to resolve structural problems in industry entrusted to Viscount Etienne Davignon of Belgium.

If a revamped Parliament is ever to assume a more powerful posture than the present, largely consultative assembly, then the Commission will have to come forward with some real political initiatives for MPs to consider.

## Shipowner third kidnap victim in two days

From Patricia Clough

Rome, Jan 13

Signor Piero Costa, a member of Italy's biggest shipowner family, is the latest victim of the country's £18m a year kidnapping industry. A huge sum is expected to be asked for his release.

Signor Costa, who runs technical side of the firm's main shipping line, was taken by about six bandits he got out of a public life to his hillside home in a suburban villa, and was bound, kicking and shouting into a car. So far no car has been seen with the man.

One theory is that it is a political kidnapping. The Brigades' extreme left terrorist group have in the organized kidnappings a murder in Genoa for their political ends. The principal aims were, however, to promote the kidnapping of Signor Costa was the kidnapping victim in Italy in days. The others were a 100 industrialist and the daughter of a wealthy Padua businessman.

President Leone will be asked to preside over a meeting between Signor Andreotti, the Minister, and the Minister of the Interior, Defence, Justice and Treasury on the problem. It will be the first time since the kidnapping of a meeting and his presence underlines the extreme gravity of the situation.

The ministers are expected to discuss not only kidnapping but the scoring of crime rates generally, the reorganization of police to catch more than quarter of offenders, the recent escapes from prison the near-paralysis in the cc

## Mr Callaghan plans Basle watch

Continued from page 1

has referred to reports that Mr Callaghan was in the process of moving the Chancellor of the Exchequer and taking over the reins himself. He wanted to know "how the Prime Minister's disastrous failures as a person of the highest calibre and responsibility over his existing discredited Chancellor" and suggested that if Mr Callaghan had lost confidence in Mr Healey he should appoint somebody else to do the job, not himself.

It was that gibe that caused the Prime Minister to react sharply, telling Mr Rost not to believe all he read in the newspaper headlines.

In fact, the news of Mr Callaghan's initiative came from impeccable sources and he could not have been surprised by the interpretation placed upon it. It was indeed clear that Mr Callaghan is not satisfied with the way Mr Healey and the Treasury handled the sterling crisis during October and November, and that he will personally supervise the arrangements made under the Basle agreement.

He intends to have frequent meetings with Mr Healey and Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, to monitor the effects of the Basle agreement on the official sterling balances, and the Bank's operations in support of sterling.

The Prime Minister was not involved in the detailed negotiations of the Basle agreement, but he claims the credit for having taken the initiative in

talks with Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, at Chequers last year.

It was made clear in Whitehall that the Prime Minister will not be personally involved in the preparation of next year's Budget, which Mr Healey will present in March or April. Nevertheless, decisions taken by the meetings of small groups of ministers that Mr Callaghan intends to call to look at specific industrial and employment problems are bound to have an impact on the Chancellor's measures.

At the next meeting of NEDC reports are expected from working parties that have been examining 39 industries to find impediments to productivity and investment. With the Chancellor and Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, Mr Callaghan will try to find measures to overcome handicaps to higher productivity and increased exports.

He will also take a personal interest in the preparations for legislation on industrial democracy, including provisions for worker-directors, which will follow publication of the Bullock committee report on January 26.

Mr Callaghan believes that industrial relations will be vastly improved through worker participation, but his expressed desire to get the Bill through Parliament in the present session looks like being thwarted by lack of parliamentary time and the need for lengthy consultations with both sides of industry.

Inevitably, the Conservatives

thought the Prime Minister's move was an attempt to gain political kudos from any economic improvement that flows from the new arrangement with the central bankers and greater confidence in the pound. They see his political skills as being not unlike those of Mr (now Sir) Harold Wilson, who liked to get into the limelight when things were going well but let other ministers take the rap when there was economic trouble.

By making frequent visits to factories and talking with management, shop stewards and workers on the factory floor, Mr Callaghan wants to get a realistic appreciation of the difficulties that have to be overcome if an export-led recovery is to be achieved. He has told his colleagues that he wants to take a fresh look at the Government's industrial strategy to see if more impetus can be given to investment and to overseas selling.

Mr Healey is expected to remain as Chancellor of the Exchequer to marshal through the Budget and the Finance Bill this spring, and to lead the consultations with the unions over the next stage of pay policy, which might involve tax changes. Mr Callaghan indicated in 1974 that he will give Mr Healey a new job in the summer, and there is now less certainty that Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, will get the job.

No change is apparently intended for Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.



The newly cleaned pedestal.

## Charles I's plinth is cleaned

By Philip Howard

The pedestal of the statue of Charles I at the top of Whitehall has just been cleaned for the first time in the three centuries it has stood on that majestic site. The statue and its pedestal are justly considered one of the finest outdoor monuments in London, and details of the fine carving never visible since the pollution of the industrial revolution have been recovered.

The pedestal is made of Portland stone, with carved coats of arms and trophies at each end. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and the work was carried out by Joshua Marshall, who was master mason to Charles II. It has stood on the present site since 1674.

The Department of the Environment has used novel methods to clean the most important and handsome statue in its care. The worst of the grime and soot encrusting the sculpture of the pedestal was removed by means of a clay poultice. The department of conservation at the Victoria and Albert Museum, drawing on its experience in restoration work in Venice, then cleaned the carvings using a "abrasive" technique: applying fine grits under pressure.

After that a firm specializing in such work impregnated the pedestal with high-density silicone resin.

On the anniversary of the execution of Charles I (January 30, 1649) wreaths are laid at the statue, which looks down Whitehall to his place of execution outside the Banqueting House by the Society of King Charles the Martyr and by the Royal Martyr Church Union.

## Mr Crosland sets targets for European Community

From Michael Horasby

Luxembourg, Jan 13

In a wide-ranging assessment of the EEC's prospects, Mr Crosland, Foreign Secretary and current president of the Council of Ministers, told the European Parliament yesterday that despite the difficulties ahead he was "a more robust and hopeful view than the pessimists".

Making the keynote speech which is traditional at the beginning of each new president's six-month term of office, Mr Crosland said he believed the present mood of disenchantment in the Community was largely "generated by excessive expectations which were inevitably disappointed".

By some of the more committed EEC members, Mr Crosland's speech was felt to have lacked inspiration, an impression reinforced by a somewhat flat and monotonous delivery. But when he had finished the "pragmatism" and "realism" of his vision was commended by spokesmen for most of the main political groups in the Parliament.

Mr Crosland said he looked to a growing influence for the Community in world affairs where its collective economic strength and bargaining power would be greater than those of individual member states.

Mr Crosland added: "Speaking politically, a strong and cohesive Community is a major asset on the Western side in the overall pattern of East-West relations. The very fact of Soviet coolness towards us testifies to its potential for limiting the spread of Soviet influence in Western Europe."

A major theme of Mr Crosland's address was that during a period when recession and inflation had shaken the world's economy, many of the goals set earlier for greater political and economic integration were no longer realistic or attainable within the time originally proposed.

As things stood, it had to be accepted that the "essential basis for economic integration" was wholly lacking. Mr Crosland told the Parliament a common monetary and exchange rate policy was only possible between economies where living standards and economic performance were broadly similar.

The first priority, certainly during the next six months, must be to set the economies of the EEC once more "on the path of full employment and healthy growth".

At the same time, the EEC must start to devise policies which would help to counteract the uneven growth of the economies of member states once the recession was over.

Mr Crosland strongly favoured the further enlargement of the EEC by the addition of Greece, which has already opened entry negotiations, and Portugal and Spain.

Parliamentary report, page 6  
Leading article, page 17

## North Rhine ban on atom plants

Düsseldorf, Jan 13

Germany's most industrialised Land announced today that it will not allow any more nuclear power plants until the end of what to do with atomic waste has been settled.

Herr Heinz Kühn, P Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, said that his Cabinet decision could mean that more nuclear stations would be built there for the next years. Four of the 13 power plants already in operation in West Germany are in North Rhine-Westphalia, most densely populated of country's 10 states.

The Government has committed last year that it must be forced to cut back ambitious plans for the development of its nuclear energy programme, largely because of public protests about waste disposal.

Government experts have said that a central underground dump will have to be built within the next decade or so to handle increasing waste from reactors. Three sites in a relatively thinly-populated area of Lower Saxony are under consideration, but citizens' action groups in each area are contesting the plan.

Herr Kühn said there was question of whether existing atom plants already generating power in North Rhine-Westphalia should be kept.

## Milan train is hijacked by commuters

From Our Correspondent

Rome, Jan 13

A crowd of commuters, tired of the chronic unpunctuality of the railways, this week hijacked a train at Treviglio, near Milan, in order to get to work on time, the Turin newspaper *Le Stornelli* said.

On Monday the commuters waited grumbling in the car for the train to the suburban station of Greco-Pirelli, which was even later than usual. A train finally arrived from Milan Central Station, the commuters piled aboard.

On the way they decided to force the driver to take the train to Greco-Pirelli. The driver explained that the train was set for Milan Central. So the train was stopped. The next station, the stark master was prevailed upon to change the points, and the commuters reached Greco-Pirelli.

## Baader-Meinhof lawyers seek support in Britain

By Marcel Berlins

Legal Correspondent

The trial of three lawyers accused of offences connected with the defence of members of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist group, has been scheduled to begin in Hamburg in March.

Herr Kurt Groenewald, the main accused in Britain as part of the campaign to seek legal support to counter what is being claimed as an attack on lawyers' rights to mount a proper defence of their clients.

Herr Groenewald is charged with the murder of a German police officer, and he saw through an information network, that their political

consciousness, group identity, and solidarity remained unbroken.

Two other lawyers are also charged with criminal support of the group, for differently stated reasons.

The defendants claim that they were doing no more than performing their duties as lawyers, in order to provide the best defence for their clients.

All three were in fact excluded from the group shortly before the beginning of the trial, in 1975, but after they had spent years preparing for it. Their exclusion was ordered under a law specifically passed by the Federal Government with retrospective effect, to deal with their case.

## Bail for woman on death charge

A woman accused of murdering her husband was released on bail by Lancaster magistrates yesterday for three weeks so that she could look after her invalid son, Mabel Bangert, aged 50, of Coniston Road, Lancaster, had been in custody since December 27, charged with the murder of her husband, Hugh Bangert, whose body was found on a fell near Lancaster on Christmas Eve.

## Liberals' choice

Mr Hampton Flint, aged 50, market trader, will be the Liberal candidate at the parliamentary election at Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, caused by the departure of Mr David Marquand for the European Commission. Labour had a majority of 22,915 at the last general election.

## Rejection of move to search cars

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, Jan 13

The French police will not be authorized to search vehicles as and when they think fit as a result of increased power to combat banditry and drugs traffic. The Constitutional Council, the nearest French equivalent to a supreme court, announced last night that the Bill voted by Parliament last December was unconstitutional.

The Bill had provoked much controversy in the Senate on the grounds that a motor vehicle could be considered as an extension of a citizen's home, and therefore, except for the criminal police proceeding in connexion with a breach of the peace and armed with a warrant.

Deputies and senators of the opposition, but also some of the majority, had pointed out the dangers to individual freedoms of this extension of police

powers. The Minister of Justice had argued that a new weapon was needed by the law "in the face of the motor car as an instrument in the development of delinquency".

The Bill, rejected by the Senate, had, however, been passed on second reading by the National Assembly. But opposition deputies and senators took the issue to the Constitutional Council.

Its ruling was that the powers granted to the police in the Bill were too general and ill-defined, and could be exercised at police discretion even if no breach of the peace had been observed. It therefore constituted a threat to individual liberty granted by the Constitution and made such a law null and void.

Young barristers, in a statement through their union today, welcomed the council's decision as a victory for the struggle they are pursuing, in common

with other associations of lawyers and judges, for the defence of fundamental liberties. The council, they added, had demonstrated that it remained the last bastion of the Constitution. It is true that this relative new institution—it was created in 1958 by the Constitution of 1958—has been as cautiously but steadily asserting its authority. A couple of years ago, it rejected a law vesting in a single judge, instead of a usual three-judge panel, the sentence in criminal cases. It was one of the ways in which the Government sought to remedy the dearth of judges.

On the other hand, in December, ruling on the constitutionality of direct elections to the European Parliament, the council gave a very comprehensive and precise definition of national sovereignty. It was likely to inhibit any French Government in agreeing to an extension of the powers of European institutions.

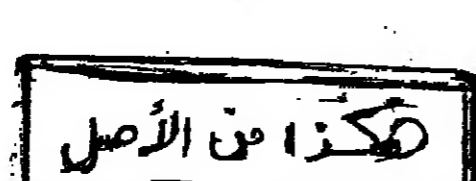
# Window of the World for Supply and Demand: German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions



## German Trade Fairs and Exhibitions 1977

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>January</b><br>12-16. Int. Fair Home Textiles, Floor Coverings, Household Textiles, Frankfurt<br>18-20. German Furniture Fair, Cologne<br>22-26. Int. Boat Show, Düsseldorf<br>28-1.6.2. Int. Green Week, Berlin<br>29-1.8.2. DEUBAU - Building Exhibition, Essen<br>31.1.2.2. ISM - Int. Sweets and Biscuit Fair, Cologne                                                                            | <b>April</b><br>1-4. IWA - Int. Fair for Hunting, Sporting Arms, Requirements for Hunting, Fishing, Nuremberg<br>20-24. Int. Fur Fair, Frankfurt<br>20-28. Hannover Fair, Hannover<br>24-28. IGEDO - Int. Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>August</b><br>21-23. Int. Men's Fashion Week, Cologne<br>24-26. Int. Auto and Toy Exhibition, Berlin<br>27-31. Frankfurt International Fair, Frankfurt                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>September</b><br>9-15. INTERBRAU - Int. Fair for the Brewing and Beverage Industries, Munich<br>10-15. ANUGA - World Food Market, Cologne<br>11-14. IGEDO - Int. Fashion Fair with IGEDO DESIGNS, Düsseldorf<br>20-28. EMO - Europ. Machine Tool Exhibition, Hannover<br>21-23. Int. Welding Fair, Essen<br>23-28. Overseas Import Fair, Berlin<br>24-26. GDS - Int. Fair for Goods, Düsseldorf<br>27-29. SPOGA - Int. Fair Sport Goods, Camping Equipment, Garden Furniture, Cologne<br>28-31. Int. Garden Fair, Cologne | <b>October</b><br>1-5. Interboot - Int. Boot Show, Friedland<br>2-5. Int. Fashion Fair, Munich<br>6-10. INTERKAMA - Int. Fair for Instrumentation and Automation, Düsseldorf<br>7-9. Int. Fair FOR THE CHILD, Cologne<br>12-15. Int. Exhibition Sports Facilities, Swimming Pools, Cologne<br>17-21. Book Fair, Frankfurt<br>22-25. SOSTEWS - Int. Fair for Instrumentation and Automation, Düsseldorf<br>27-29. SOSTEWS - Computer Systems and their Application, Munich<br>28-31. IGEDO - Int. Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf | <b>November</b><br>22-25. Interfair - Trade Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt |
| <b>February</b><br>5-11. Int. Toy Fair, Nuremberg<br>7-12. ENVITEC - Engineering in Environmental Protection, Düsseldorf<br>10-13. DOMOTECHNICA - Int. Fair Household Appliances, Fittings, Components, Cologne<br>14-17. Int. Housewares Fair, Cologne<br>18-21. Int. Leathergoods Fair, Offenbach<br>22-24. Int. Men's Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf<br>25-27. Int. Frankfurt International Fair, Frankfurt | <b>May</b><br>7-15. Iba - Int. Bakery Exhibition, Munich<br>16-18. Int. Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt<br>14-17. Optica - Int. Fair for Ophthalmic Optics, Düsseldorf<br>14-17. INTERZUM - Int. Accessory, Equipment, Materials Fair for Furniture Production, Interior Decoration, Furnishings, Machines for Upholstery Industry, Cologne<br>18-24. LIGNA - Int. Fair Machinery and Equipment for the Wood Industries, Hannover | <b>June</b><br>2-10. DRUPA - Int. Fair Printing and Paper, Düsseldorf<br>11-13. Int. Auto and Toy Exhibition, Berlin<br>14-17. Int. Men's Fashion Fair, Frankfurt<br>17-19. Int. Interstair, Int. Staircase, Blinds Trade Fair, Stuttgart<br>22-25. LASER OPTO-ELECTRONIK, Munich<br>26-28. Int. Exhibition for Pig and Poultry Production, Hannover | <b>March</b><br>3-10. Interfairs - Int. Fair for the Hotel, Catering, Bakery Trades, Hamburg<br>5-13. Int. Tourism-Exchange, Berlin<br>7-11. Int. European Educational Materials Fair, Hannover<br>10-15. BAUMA - Int. Construction Machinery Fair, Munich<br>11-13. Int. Fair FOR THE CHILD, Cologne<br>14-17. IGEDO - Int. Fashion Fair, Düsseldorf<br>22-27. Int. Int. Fair Sanitation - Heating - Air Conditioning, Frankfurt                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                   |

Information:  
German Chamber of Industry and Commerce in the United Kingdom  
11, Grosvenor Crescent, London SW 1X 7EE  
AUMA, Lindenstrasse 8, D-5000 Köln 1



## WEST EUROPE

### Madrid bans meeting of Basque mayors

from Harry Debelius  
Madrid, Jan 13  
An order banning a scheduled summit meeting of Basque mayors today provoked indignation and a threat of more disturbances in the north of Spain.

At the meeting, promoted by the Basque Nationalist Party and other Basque political movements for next Sunday, the mayors were to have discussed plans for a general amnesty for political activists, a demand for the reinstatement of a degree of autonomy, and a request for the recognition of the Basque language as valid for all official dealings, on a par with Castilian, Spain's official language.

The order banning the meeting was issued in Madrid today by Interior Minister, Francisco Franco. He offered the same time to meet the Basque mayors at some future date, but this got a chilly reception in the Basque region.

There were urgent meetings today in many parts of the Basque country to decide what to do about the prohibition. Proposals consid-

### Gaullist's diagnosis of the 'French disease' upsets his countrymen

### Changing a way of life

from Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Jan 13  
It required courage for the Gaullist establishment to produce a diagnosis of the fundamental ills afflicting French society, which could well have been written by a leader of the opposition. Not all Frenchmen have applauded M. Alain Peyrefitte, biologist, historian, diplomat, former minister under De Gaulle, and administrator for the French official conscience, Mal François (The French Disease), which has recently been published.

It is too sharp and perceptive, too impatient of stereotypes, too critical of deep-rooted bits of thought and behaviour that those who, while allowing that all is not perfect with France, are basically convinced of the French's famous "horizon", that "God is French".

Ever since the state began to assume a modern centralized form under Philippe Augustus in the thirteenth century, it has been the enemy of the Frenchman.

But M. Peyrefitte's indictment reaches out beyond the state in pursuit of the answer to the question why Frenchmen so often fail to make the most of their many assets, and why they have oscillated between lethargy and insurrection for three centuries.

De Gaulle, in M. Peyrefitte's view, was able to cure the "disease of the state", its lethargy, its lack of authority, but he was unable to cure the "disease" underlying it, that of the Frenchman.

It was this that made him a failure to M. Peyrefitte on one occasion, that "power is a disease". When one has power, one can do only a part of what one intended. One is up against too many constraints and obstacles and too much non-comprehension or ill-will from the executives to make the most of their many assets, and they have oscillated between lethargy and insurrection for three centuries.

For M. Peyrefitte, the answer lies in a change, not of institutions, but of mentalities, both of the administration and the citizen. He says these have begun to evolve since France opened its frontiers to the outside world in 1959, after three centuries of protectionism.

This evolution can be accelerated, in his opinion, by a real awakening of the French consciousness. The first necessity would be to substitute a reflex of confidence for that of distrust which, for three centuries has dominated relations between the state and the citizen.

He says this might take several forms: a readjustment of institutions; a reorganization of local government; the encouragement of an economic mentality, and the promotion of social pacifism.

### Dutch investigation over former British director

Our Correspondent  
The Hague, Jan 13  
An investigation into the activities of the British managing director of a Dutch firm to which the Dutch Government has granted a 57m guilders (about £14m) subsidy during the past two years, has been started in Amsterdam. The managing director, who has now left the firm, is Anthony Rodgers.

Mr. Rodgers, the public prosecutor, confirmed yesterday that the investigation had been started. Dutch trade union officials have complained about payments of at least £400,000 which were never declared.

In addition, a licence for a product developed by the Dutch firm Tealtronic, of Nijmegen, which manufactures office com-

### Germany lifts controls on Bonn's mission

Our Correspondent  
Bonn, Jan 13  
East Germany has withdrawn its police guards posted outside the West German mission in East Berlin and East German soldiers are no longer prevented from entering the building.

Herr Günter Gans, head of the West German permanent representation in East Berlin, stated on Tuesday that the German Foreign Ministry had lifted the restrictions imposed there that day.

According to the East German news agency ADN, East German many rejected the protest,

## OVERSEAS

### Search for hidden weapons in Lebanon

Beirut, Jan 13.—The Arab League peace-keeping force was ordered today to search for and confiscate all heavy weapons not surrendered by the rival armed forces in Lebanon. The Arab quadripartite committee, responsible for the 1969 Cairo agreement governing the presence of Palestinian forces in Lebanon, had ordered their surrender by midnight last night.

The committee met today to study to what extent the order had been complied with. The armed factions, both Lebanese and Palestinian, have provided a list of surrendered equipment, according to a communiqué issued by President Sarkis.

The communiqué did not specify how many weapons had been handed over. But it reported that most of the regular Palestine Liberation Army troops ordered out of the country by midnight last night had left and that the remainder, an "infinitesimal minority", were in the process of withdrawing.

The quadripartite committee, under the chairmanship of President Sarkis, is composed of representatives of Egypt, Syria, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

The right-wing Phalangist Party leader, Mr. Pierre Gemayel, said today that only about 70 per cent of the heavy weapons had been handed in. Speaking to reporters after a short meeting with President Sarkis, Mr. Gemayel said: "The peace-keeping force must exercise its authority."—Agence France-Press.

### Mr Ford tells US to face up to growing Soviet military forces

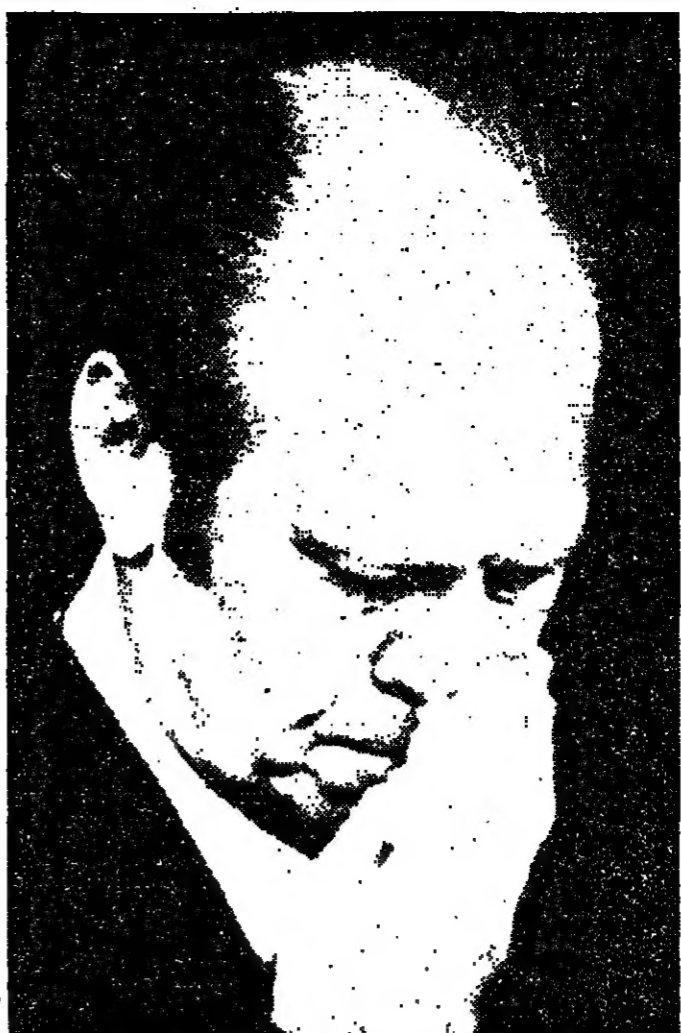
From Fred Emery  
Washington, Jan 13  
President Ford, in his farewell State of the Union report to Congress, last night issued a warning to the American people to keep up their defences in the face of the "steady constant build-up" of Soviet military forces.

Mr Ford claimed that he had already reversed the "dangerous decline" in American defence spending and that American forces were "effectively deterring conflict today", thus deflating the intelligence assessment that the Soviet Union was already achieving "superiority".

But his warning that it required a "sustained effort" over a period of years to prepare today for the perils of tomorrow, seemed an implicit rebuke to President-elect Carter's wish to save on defence spending.

In the key passage, Mr Ford declared: "The United States can never tolerate a shift in the strategic balance against us, or even a situation where the American people or our allies believe that the balance is shifting against us."

"This latter point of 'perceptions' was one made famous by Dr. James Schlesinger before he was dismissed as Defence Secretary by Mr. Ford. But, without acknowledgement, Mr. Ford went on: 'To maintain a strategic balance we must look ahead to the 1980s and beyond. The sophistication of



modern weapons requires that we make decisions now if we are to ensure our security 10 years from now."

Mr Ford's most surprising omission was any commendation whatever for the policy of détente with the Soviet Union which has been pursued by the Republicans for the past eight years, except to say that a strategic weapons treaty was in reach this year.

This omission perhaps justified the absence of any "peace dividend" the savings some Democrats think could be made on defence. However, Mr Ford did still boast that "This Administration leaves to its successor a world in better condition than we found."

Mr Ford's 45-minute speech failed to make any of the predictable kind of points for which—say—Mr. Eisenhower is remembered in his unexpected warning against the "military-industrial complex".

He reported that the state of the union was "good" certainly with room for improvement but "a more perfect union than when my stewardship began" in August 1974.

At the head of the list of accomplishments in which he expressed pride was his part "in rebuilding confidence in the presidency" and the American system.

Mr Ford thought that prospects for peace in the Middle East were brighter than they had been in three decades. On southern Africa Mr Ford preferred to pose the ques-

### Journalist held over Cyprus coup of 1974

Nicosia, Jan 13.—A Greek Cypriot journalist, Mr. Eleftherios Papadopoulos, was detained by police today on suspicion that he was involved in the coup attempt against Archbishop Makarios in July, 1974.

Mr. Papadopoulos, aged 35, an active supporter of enosis (union of Cyprus with Greece) was detained on a judicial warrant. This means he can be held for eight days without charge.

An official announcement said that there was "reasonable suspicion" that Mr. Papadopoulos was involved in the coup or aided the plotters. He is only the second person to be arrested in connection with the coup that drove President Makarios into temporary exile and led to a Turkish invasion of the island.

The first was Mr. Nicos Sampson, who was President of Cyprus for eight days. He was jailed for 20 years last August.

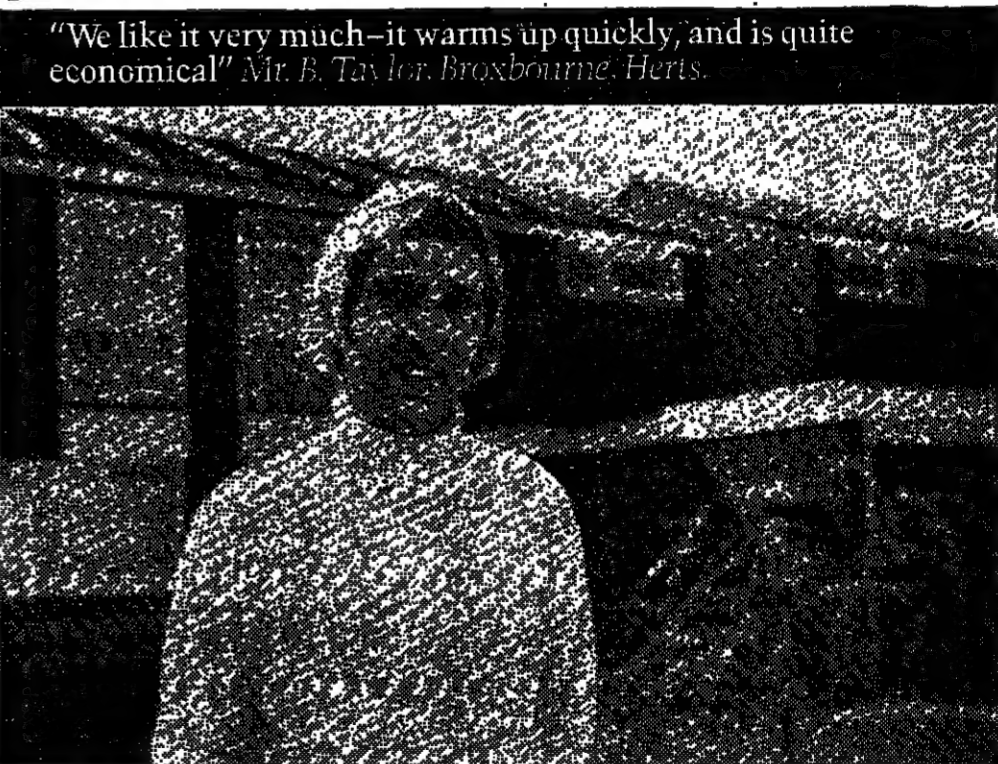
Reliable sources said the name of the overall leader of the Eoka-B organization was now known and his arrest was imminent. Mr. Papadopoulos was Eoka-B commander in the south-west area of the island with headquarters in Limassol, reliable sources said.

The Cyprus Government today extended compulsory military service to 3 months, from the present two years. No explanation was given.—Reuter and Agence France-Press.

## Hubert C. Leach Ltd. are including electric ceiling heating in 90% of their developments. For all the right reasons.



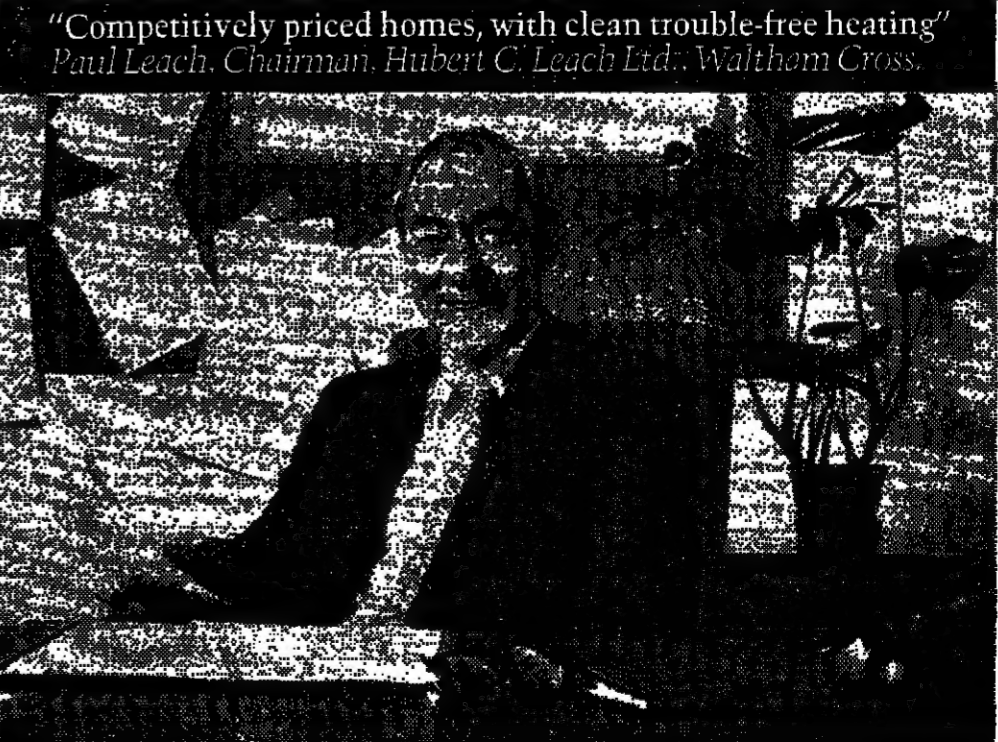
"It's clean, easy to control, and reasonable to run"  
Mr. and Mrs. R. Wheeler, Broxbourne, Herts.



"We like it very much—it warms up quickly, and is quite economical" Mr. B. Taylor, Broxbourne, Herts.



"There's no wasted wall space, and the cost is reasonable"  
Mr. and Mrs. K. Orford, Broxbourne, Herts.



"Competitively priced homes, with clean trouble-free heating"  
Paul Leach, Chairman, Hubert C. Leach Ltd., Waltham Cross.

Here are just some of the satisfied customers who enjoy the benefits of electric ceiling heating in homes built by Hubert C. Leach Ltd.

"Since 1968 we've been specifying electric ceiling heating in many of our developments, and many more are scheduled," says Paul Leach, the company's Chairman.

"Its low capital and installation costs keep our prices competitive, and customers welcome its cleanliness and convenience."

"Of course the two vital success factors are good thermal insulation and sensible operation. We now build with cavity walls incorporating inner thermal insulating

blocks and foam filling, and install 125mm of roof insulation."

It's good business to build with electric heating plus good insulation. And we can prove it. Get the up-to-date facts from your Electricity Board, or send for the 'Build Electric' package from David West, The Electricity Council, 30 Millbank, London SW1P 4RD.

It's good business to build with electric heating.

**BUILDELECTRIC**

The Electricity Council, England and Wales



OVERSEAS

# UN to ignore plea by Rhodesia over Botswana complaint

From Michael Knappe Salisbury, Jan 13

The Rhodesian Government has sent a cable to the United Nations Security Council requesting an invitation to take part in the debate about Botswana's complaint of border violations by Rhodesian military forces.

Announcing this in Salisbury today, Mr Plesner van der Byl, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that this action had been taken under the terms of Chapter 5, Article 32 of the United Nations Charter, which provides for the participation in Security Council debates by non-member states.

"Accordingly, a message has been dispatched to the President of the Security Council," the minister said.

This message says that the Rhodesian Government does not accept Botswana's allegations of aggression and requests an adjournment of the Security Council's deliberations to enable it to prepare an answer and arrange for the attendance of a Rhodesian Government representative.

[Tonight, however, the United Nations Security Council said in New York that Rhodesia's request will be officially ignored by the Security Council.]

The Rhodesian Government claims that Botswana is harbouring black nationalist guerrillas and that they are infiltrating into the south and south-western parts of Rhodesia. There has been a marked increase in guerrilla activity in the south, mostly against "soft targets" such as white-owned farms and motorways.

Botswana denies harbouring guerrillas and claims that Rhodesian troops have been responsible for many border violations, including attacks against villages and kidnapping.

In Salisbury today, Mr Josiah Chinamano, the vice-president of the African nationalist faction led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, held a press conference to defend the decision of the five African "front line" states to give exclusive backing to the Patriotic Front alliance of Mr Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe.

This was in response to a press conference held by Bishop Abel Muzorewa yesterday in which he denounced the front line states' decision.

The Bishop called on Britain to organize a referendum among black Rhodesians to ascertain their choice as leader, and accused the five presidents, particularly President Kenyatta of Zambia, of plotting to have Mr Nkomo imposed as leader in Rhodesia.

# Hint of Entebbe-type raid 'to get Daoud'

By Louis Heren

Mr Gideon Rafael, the Israeli Ambassador in London, has hinted that an Entebbe-type raid might be launched to capture Mr Abu Daoud, the Palestinian terrorist, who was released by the French authorities and flown to Algeria.

The ambassador said that the release of the man who planned the murder of Israeli sportsmen at Munich in 1972 was a double invitation to lawlessness. It encouraged terrorism, and put heavy pressure on Israel to seek his capture.

The Israeli embassy also issued a statement accusing the French Government of disseminating distorted information in regard to the legal aspects of the affair. The French claim that the extradition treaty with Israel did not apply because the Munich massacre occurred before the treaty took effect was untrue.

The statement said that the extradition treaty was signed on November 12, 1958, and ratified

on November 14, 1971, about 10 months before the massacre. Moreover, it was explicitly stated in Article 23 of the treaty that it applied to offences committed before ratification.

It recalled that as soon as the treaty was ratified the French Government requested the extradition of M Claude Lipsky, a French Jew wanted by the Paris police for armed banditism. M Lipsky, who had fled to Israel, believed that he could invoke the Law of Return to avoid extradition, but he was promptly returned to France.

As the French had reported that France ratified the treaty, which had earlier been rejected by the Senate, only because it wanted to extradite M Lipsky. He was subsequently sentenced to five years' hard labour and a fine of 100,000 francs (about £12,000).

The statement claimed that France violated the treaty as it was obliged to detain Mr Daoud immediately upon receipt of Israel's request.

Leading article, page 17

# Husain attitude to PLO on Aswan agenda

From Our Correspondent Cairo, Jan 13

President Sadat held King Hussein of Jordan held talks tonight in Aswan, Egypt, over future steps towards Arab coordination in the conflict with Israel.

King Hussein arrived at the Egyptian winter resort today on a three-day visit, leading a delegation of political and military advisers.

The talks are taking place against the background of intensified Arab moves to reconvene the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East, which met inconclusively in December 1972.

An important subject for discussion between the King and the President is Jordan's relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), embittered and severed since King Hussein crushed the Palestinian guerrilla movement in his country in 1970.

Relations between Jordan and a proposed Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is also on the agenda.

# Muted celebrations of five years of military rule in inflation-hit Ghana

From Kenneth Mackenzie Accra, Jan 13

The Ghana armed forces today celebrated the fifth anniversary of their coup against the elected Busia Government with an impressive display of ceremonial marching before about 100,000 people in Independence Square, Accra.

In an address General Acheampong, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council, referred indirectly to the treason trials of the year—"evil machinations were nipped in the bud"—and warned Ghanaians against any other such ventures.

He also talked of an "economic war" being waged in Ghana. In a Churchillian patch he recalled the "grim days" of the world war: "Countrymen, we stood, fought and won. This time it is our own war, being fought on our own soil, and we should fight it with even greater zeal and determination."

This economic war is the cause of many Ghanaians celebrating the anniversary with a restrained enthusiasm, to put it at its highest. In spite of the efforts of the Government, inflation continues to gallop ahead, at more than 50 per cent according to most informed estimates, and certainly higher than elsewhere in West Africa. It is causing severe hardship in some quarters. There continues to be a desperate lack of money for spending overseas shortages in many things and an air of crisis in some sectors.

To take one minor example: the state publishing house has a backlog of 500 books accepted

# Red Cross urges Israel to improve life in prison

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, Jan 13

The Red Cross has called on the Israeli Government to reduce overcrowding in its prisons and make the improvements in conditions suggested by the Red Cross earlier but never implemented.

The Jerusalem office of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was commenting indirectly on the continuing hunger-strike of Palestinian prisoners in a number of jails, which began on December 10.

Denying reports that the Red Cross was satisfied with conditions in the statement said: "ICRC delegates have observed some improvements in detention conditions, but a number of problems which have been raised regularly by the ICRC have not been solved. One such problem is the over-crowding. Improvements in medical services, cultural facilities, family contacts, which had been suggested by the Red Cross and raised by detainees on hunger-strike in Ashkelon had not been carried out."

Miss Leah Tsomel, an Israeli lawyer, who has clients in Ashkelon jail, said that when the hunger strike began prisoners were crowded 15 to 20 in one cell in insanitary conditions and had complained of bad food. They were locked in the cells for 22 hours out of 24 because they had refused to work. They were being fed forcibly with milk and vitamins through tubes.

# MiG25 defector tells of brutality and privation at Soviet air base and finds US contrast astonishing

# 'Grim life' of Russian fighter pilot

From David Binder Washington, Jan 13

The debriefing of Mr Viktor Belenko, the former Soviet Air Force Lieutenant who defected last September, has given a picture of the life of a Soviet pilot characterized by brutal discipline, distrust, extraordinary concern with safety, and spartan living conditions, American intelligence officers say.

Since arriving in the United States on September 9, after flying his advanced MiG25 fighter to Japan, Mr Belenko has undergone almost continuous interrogation, psychological examination and observation by the Central Intelligence Agency, Defence Intelligence Agency and the Air Force.

He has visited an American aircraft carrier, spent time at Langley Air Force base near Newport News, Virginia, and taken a brief fishing holiday in the Appalachian mountains.

He has begun to study English and other subjects at university level and has proved a quick and highly competitive student, officials say.

In addition to the treasure of information provided by the MiG25, a high-performance aircraft codenamed "Foxbat" by Nato, Mr Belenko is said to have proved a gold mine of tactical, technical and operational information about the Soviet Air Force.

American officials are not certain when Mr Belenko began to think about defecting, but think it may have been a little over a year ago when he encountered a foreigner who told him that a MiG25 would be worth a lot of money in the United States.

At the time, he was on leave before taking up his MiG25 assignment in the Soviet Far East, having completed a tour as instructor on the older MiG17.

His request for transfer had led to questioning by a political commissar, who asked why he wanted to leave the soft life of an instructor to become a pilot on active duty in a frontier area.

Before being approved for the Far East post, he was interviewed by Air Marshal Pavel Batitsky, Commander of Air Defence Forces. He was assigned to Sakharovka, 160 miles north-east of Vladivostok.

A typical week at the base began on a Monday morning when the pilot would be told he was to fly on Tuesday. He would spend the day drafting alternative flight plans. Then he would be given a cockpit check by his flight chief and a safety examination, and would meet his squadron commander and regimental commander. Each had to certify the pilot's fitness and ability to fly.

On Tuesday morning the safety instructor would fly the route himself to check the weather, and then give another test on safety procedures.

Finally, the pilot received a pre-flight medical examination, including questions relating to psychological fitness, and he would be off.

# Mr Teng's return to leadership 'imminent'

From David Bonavia Hongkong, Jan 13

The imminent return to an important position of Mr Teng Hsiao-ping is now regarded as almost a certainty by responsible observers in Peking and Hongkong.

Mr Teng, who was dismissed from his posts of Deputy Prime Minister and Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party last April, has been praised by numerous wall posters in the Chinese capital over the past few days. Some of them have suggested that he should assume the post of Prime Minister, at present held by Mr Hua Kuo-feng, who is concurrently Chairman of the party in succession to Mao Tse-tung.

The nomination of Mr Teng as Prime Minister could well entail the convocation of a fresh plenary session of the National People's Congress, which last met two years ago.

Winter is a good time to convene the congress, since agricultural work in the provinces is at its lowest ebb, and many of the delegates are from rural areas.

However, in the present fluid state of Chinese politics it is possible that the decision to make Mr Teng Prime Minister may prove controversial. It could imply an ironical reversal of roles, since Chairman Hua, who is about 15 years his junior, would probably have to play the role of a kind of first minister to Mr Teng.

The people for reinstatement and promotion of Mr Teng were made at the same time as other posters warmly praised the contribution to the revolution of the late Chou En-lai, widely thought of as the greatest supervisor over the leadership.

Signed by "a young person in Peking" it argued that the people were struggling to win democratic rights and that the 1974 campaign to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius was a tactic by which the "gang of four" sought to discredit Chou En-lai.

Peeking, Jan 13.—Wall posters appeared in the Square of Heavenly Peace today calling for greater freedoms for the Chinese people, including the right to choose and dismiss their leaders.

One lengthy wall poster said that, after the purge of the "gang of four", the time was ripe to "restore popular socialist democracy" and give the people greater supervision over the leadership.

Signed by "a young person in Peking" it argued that the people were struggling to win democratic rights and that the 1974 campaign to criticize Lin Biao and Confucius was a tactic by which the "gang of four" sought to discredit Chou En-lai.

"Would chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Party Central Committee please realize the people's aspirations as soon as possible?"

# Japan backs the Carter plan for tax cuts

From Peter Harehurst Tokyo, Jan 13

Mr Takeo Fukuda, the Japanese Prime Minister, agreed today with President-elect Carter that Japan should take similar steps. Mr Fukuda agreed.

However, Japan's approach seems to be different. Although the subject was apparently not broached during the 15-minute conversation, Mr Fukuda is expected to present Parliament with a draft budget next month which would increase spending on public works by about 19 per cent during the next fiscal year. Public works spending would amount to \$14,000m and account for about 15 per cent of the budget.

Mr Fukuda, an experienced but conservative economic strategist, is certainly bent on stimulating the economy (to achieve a projected growth rate of 6.7 per cent next year), as he assured Mr Carter today. However, in contrast to Mr Carter's more radical policy of deficit financing and Japan's draft budget indicates that tax reductions will amount to only \$1,100m.

During their conversation the two men also discussed the industrialized nations of the West must hold a summit conference as soon as possible.

# Anger over Supreme Court ruling on black housing

From Fred Emery Washington, Jan 13

The United States Supreme Court has reopened controversy over housing policies with a ruling that appears to be a setback to integration attempts over the past decade.

It has ruled that an all-white suburb may refuse a building permit for council-type housing for the poor from an adjacent inner city, so long as its refusal is not proven to be racially motivated.

The decision also affects efforts to overcome the problem of school busing by encouraging residential mixing and appears to bolster whites' sentiments that they cannot be forced to accept the poor and black into their communities by government action.

This was a point Mr Jimmy Carter had appeared to play on in talking about "ethnic purity" in neighbourhoods during his campaign for the White House, which he later apologized.

However, lawyers bent on bringing Federal Government low-cost housing to the suburbs do not appear to be as discouraged.

# 'Deals with murderers' criticized

By Howard Underwood

Mr Vladimir Bukovsky, the recently freed Soviet dissident, has been invited to Britain and made welcome at Westminster.

A Staff Reporter writes: At a meeting organized by the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry, which Mr Bukovsky attended earlier yesterday, he said the final victory in the fight for freedom in the Soviet Union could be achieved only by a twin struggle inside and outside the country.

The human rights movement in the Soviet Union was now building up its strength and in about 10 or 15 years "we might expect its biggest surge into a force which will cure that sick society".

In an interview with the magazine *Nature* he suggested that the role of Western psychiatrists in helping victims of psychiatric repression in the Soviet Union should be increased. "Only in this way, without and within, can we help cure Soviet psychiatry..."

Asked what position Western psychiatrists should take in the face of psychiatric abuses in the Soviet Union, he said that it was almost impossible to speak of some single policy adopted by all psychiatrists towards dissidents.

Noting the dilemma of whether it was better to sit down with Soviet psychiatrists who abused the profession in order to exert pressure on them, or whether they should be boycotted, he said: "The very idea of behind-the-scenes deals with murderers and executioners is incompatible with the conscience of a true scientist."

Vienna: At least 90 dissidents have been convicted in the Soviet Union since the signing of the Helsinki agreement by the Soviet leaders, according to an Amnesty International announcement here.



Miss Claudine Longet outside the court: "We loved each other very much."

# Verdict in Longet trial near

Aspen, Colorado, Jan 13.—

Andy Williams, the singer, sobbed quietly in court as his former wife, Claudine Longet, described how a gun went off in her hand and killed Vladimir Spalder in the ski chalet she shared with the ski champion.

Miss Longet, aged 35, a singer and former showgirl, faces up to 10 years in prison if found

guilty on the charge of reckless manslaughter brought against her. The jury was expected to give their verdict by the weekend.

Miss Longet maintains that the gun went off accidentally as Spalder showed her how to use it. He bled to death from a stomach wound in the bathroom of the house on March 21 last year.

As Mr Charles Weedman, her defence lawyer, made her hold the gun in court and testify to what she had felt that day, Miss Longet looked distraught. She told a hushed courtroom in a low voice that she had asked about the safety lever.

Mr Ashley Anderson, prosecuting, put it to her that she had told police officers after the shooting that she had pointed the gun jokingly at Spalder and said "bang, bang" or "boom, boom". Miss Longet denied it, saying: "I wouldn't joke with a gun."

Mr Anderson asked: "By mutual agreement between you and Spalder, were you thinking of looking for another place to live?" Miss Longet said that was true.

She added: "There were times when we would have small arguments, but we were very much the best of friends and we loved each other very much."

# In brief

## Prince Rainier sues Brazilian

Rio de Janeiro, Jan 13.—Prince Rainier of Monaco has started legal proceedings against a Brazilian industrialist's son whom he accuses of abducting his daughter, Princess Caroline, aged 15, in a television interview.

The prince's lawyer in São Paulo announced a \$50m (about £23m) damages action against Senhor Francisco Scarpe, aged 25.

## Rail strike ending

Colombo, Jan 13.—A three-day railway strike which has paralysed transport and crippled Sri Lanka's national economy, appeared to be crumbling today as workers began returning to their jobs.

## Cubans leave Canada

Ottawa, Jan 13.—Four Cubans have left Canada under expulsion orders as the Government acknowledged conducting information-gathering, but not intelligence activities in Montreal.

## Ceasefire watchdogs

Moscow, Jan 13.—A four-nation committee from the Islamic conference arrive here on Saturday to help supervise a ceasefire in southern Philippines between Muslim rebels and the Philippine Government.

## Five die in jet crash

Anchorage, Alaska, Jan 13.—All five crew and 56 head of cattle were killed today when a Japan Airlines DC8 cargo jet carrying cattle crashed on take-off at the international airport here.

## Ice grip is broken

Canberra, Jan 13.—The Antarctic relief ship *Thain Dan* has broken through ice in which it had been trapped for three weeks and is under way near the French station at Dumont D'Urville.

## Unravelling the law

Moscow, Jan 13.—A special commission has begun codifying all the Soviet Union's laws. One of the main aims is to make law easier for the ordinary Soviet citizen to understand.

## Compulsory reading

Ndjamena, Jan 13.—All citizens of the Central African Empire must buy a 28-page special edition of the national newspaper *Terre Africaine* devoted to the life and works of Emperor Bokassa the First.

## Foundation resignation

New York, Jan 13.—Mr Henry Ford, chairman of the Ford Motor Company, is resigning from the board of trustees of the Ford Foundation whose policies he has criticized.

# 37 are feared dead after collisions at sea

Istanbul, Jan 13.—Thirty-seven seamen are now feared dead after two vessels sank in separate collisions between cargo ships in heavy fog in the Sea of Marmara yesterday.

Six seamen are known to have died and 16 were still missing from the 5,626-ton Soviet ship *Ivan Sechenov*, which sank after a collision with the Liberian-registered *Praktikos* Maris, port authorities said.

Fifteen men, including the captain, from the 1,203-ton Romanian ship *Ivan Severin*, were still missing after it sank following a collision in the Dardanelles with the Yugoslav cargo ship *Admiral Zmajevic*.

A court in the Dardanelles port of Casakale today granted the Soviet request to put the *Praktikos* Maris, said by officials to be Greek-owned and crewed, under a 110m-lira (\$4m) bond not to leave before an investigation, Turkish radio reported.

# Swapo fears of 'elimination'

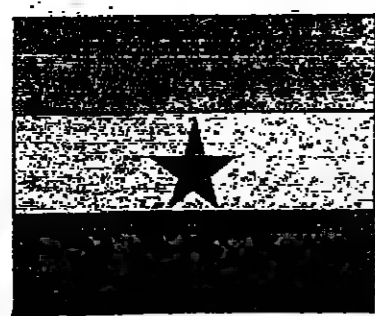
The South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) claimed yesterday to have uncovered South African plans to "eliminate Swapo officials and supporters" in Namibia.

They would be rounded up and arrested as soon as South African proposals for an interim government had been approved, it was claimed.

A copy of the Swapo memorandum has been sent to the Foreign Office in London.

MINORITY RIGHTS GROUP'S  
W. EUROPE'S MIGRANT WORKERS  
JEREMY'S WITNESSES IN C. AFRICA  
THE ORIGINAL AMERICANS:  
U.S. INDIANS  
THE ARABIAN'S CYPRUS  
Available from: M. R. C. 35, Crown  
London WC2N 3AF and many  
good bookshops.  
Price 45p each plus 10p p. & p.

THE TIMES REGRETS THIS GHANA PAGE COULD NOT BE PUBLISHED YESTERDAY—THE ACTUAL ANNIVERSARY



# GHANA

## 5 years of self reliance



On this fifth anniversary of the Government of Ghana, it is significant to note that the Government's policy of Self-Reliance has laid solid foundations for the transformation of economic and social life in Ghana. The policy has created a new tempo for the restructuring of the economy which was on the verge of collapse at the time of the take over in January 1972.

This awakening and the enthusiasm shown by Ghanaians, coupled with the staunch support of the Supreme Military Council, under the leadership of General I. K. Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council, have affected every sector of the Ghanaian community. Today, a manifest change can be seen, not only in the economy, but also in the social and moral life of the people.

Altogether, the Government of the Supreme Military Council has spent over C.1397 million on development projects during this period while, at the same time, it has repaid a substantial part of the country's short-term debts.

### AGRICULTURE

The Government has made a most notable achievement in the field of agriculture for the country is near self-sufficiency in rice and maize production. The "Operation Feed Yourself" programme has greatly increased the tempo of agricultural activities throughout the country. Backyard gardening is now a popular feature of life in the urban areas, while citizens in the rural areas have become familiar with large scale farming.

With the launching of the "Operation Feed Your Industry" project, many factories have established industrial farms and are cultivating cash crops like rubber, sugar-cane, cotton, oil, palm, etc, to feed local industries with raw materials.

The Agricultural Development Bank, the Bank of Ghana and other financial institutions are also helping in the venture by providing loans at low interest rates to people taking to farming.

The Government has continued to give special attention to agriculture in its budgets. C.53 million has been allocated to this sector in the 1976/77 budget. This shows an increase of about 41 per cent over last year's. Care has been taken to ensure that all sectors of the country's agriculture receive adequate attention.

During the past five years, the State Fishing Corporation has not only been able to increase its production by 60 per cent, but it has also expanded its cold room facilities. An amount of C.2 million has been provided in the 1976/77 budget to enable the Ministry of Agriculture implement the Government's fisheries objectives. These include the rehabilitation of fishing trawlers of the State Fishing Corporation and the strengthening of the Corporation's marketing and distribution systems. Others are the intensification of the fish culture programme in the Northern and Upper Regions of Ghana and the commencement of a Ghana Government/UNDP Fish Farming Training and Development Programme.

Livestock development continues to receive the attention of the Government. For the 1976/77 financial year, C.8.15 million will be spent on livestock. Of this amount, about C.2.6 million will be used for the development of beef and dairy cattle and C.1.2 million for development of sheep and goats.

Owing to the success of the Dawhenya Irrigation Project, the following allocations have been made for other irrigation projects: Tano, C.3.7 million; Afife, C.143,000; and Okyerako, C.175,500.

Development of transportation is seen as an integral part of the Government's effort to increase agricultural production. Attention is therefore focused on feeder roads. For the first time ever, a special allocation of C.4.6 million has been made for periodic maintenance of feeder roads. Besides, the Ghana Highway Authority is to purchase roads construction equipment worth C.3.5 million for the Second Highway Programme.

It is noteworthy that since the Government assumed office in January 1972, it has gradually increased the producer price of cocoa from C.8.00 to C.20.00 per load. Two major cocoa projects, the Suhum Ghana Government/IBRD (World Bank) and the Ashanti Cocoa Projects are receiving intensive Government support. The price of coffee has also been increased to C.25.00 per load.

### HEALTH

There has been much improvement in the health services of the country during the past five years. A number of health centres and 87 health posts have been built to make health facilities reach more people particularly those in the rural areas. Several regional and district hospitals have been modernised and more are being expanded. The Government has not overlooked training facilities for health personnel to cope with the expanding service. It has established a second medical school at Kumasi, a number of health training institutions are being expanded and qualified Ghanaians have been offered scholarships for further training overseas.

### EDUCATION

There have been bold efforts to restructure the educational system of the country to cope with both prevailing and future employment trends.

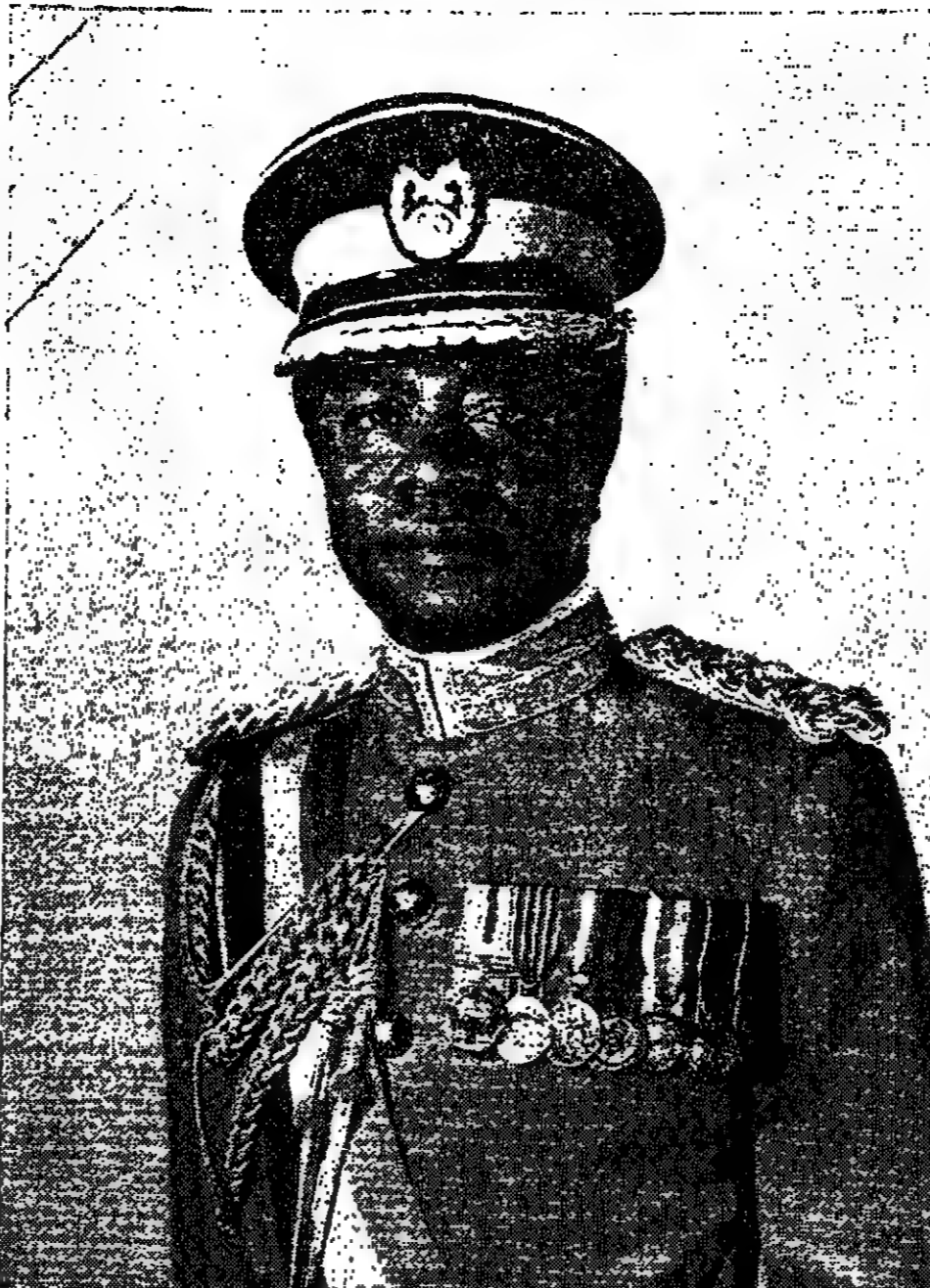
To meet the increase in the intake of children of school going age, C.1,049,000 has been provided to complete work on the required construction projects. Provision has also been made to cater for more students expected to enrol in secondary schools. Government also attaches much importance to vocational and technical education and it has thus voted C.4.5 million for the purpose.

The Universities have for the past five years been greatly encouraged both financially and morally to place emphasis on scientific research and the production of scientific personnel as these are very much in demand.

### HOUSING

One of the main objectives of the Government is to provide every Ghanaian family with decent housing at reasonable cost. Consequently it has been giving full support to the construction of housing units throughout the country. The

\* C = Cedis (£1 sterling = 1.95 Cedis)



Above—H. E. General Ignatius Kutu Acheampong, Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council.

Below—The Market, Accra.



Roof Loans and Wall Protection Schemes of the Department of Rural Development is also being encouraged to help the rural people improve their houses.

### WATER

The provision of water, especially to the rural areas, has been a great concern of the Government. Since 1972, the Government has spent about C.20 million yearly in providing good drinking water outside the Accra-Tema metropolitan area.

### ELECTRICITY

While the Government has been making much effort to provide every part of the country with electricity, it has also been taking steps to avoid the anticipated shortage of electrical power by 1978.

Construction of the Kpong Hydro-Electric Scheme will therefore start very soon, and the Government has also commissioned a group of consultants to update the feasibility studies done on the Bui Hydro-Electric Scheme.

### TRADE

The Government has repaid 117 million dollars of the 180 million dollars debts it inherited from the previous regime. This has eased the country's external trade position remarkably. The high price of oil has, however, been a major setback in the country's external trade transactions.

Cocoa, timber, and gold still form Ghana's major exports. But with new incentives introduced by the Government, non-traditional exports like pineapples, ginger and cashew nuts are gradually gaining ground in Ghana's export trade.

Internally the Government has streamlined the distributive system and its machinery through the Specified Commodities and the Investment Policy Decrees. Certain items of mass daily consumption—sugar, milk, baby food, mackerel, and certain brands of soap are now sold only by designated supermarkets to make the products readily accessible to ordinary citizens at controlled prices.

The Investment Policy Decree which came into effect on December 31, 1976, has transferred to Ghanaians a large proportion of equity share-holding in foreign-owned companies, most of which are trading institutions. Nevertheless, there are still abundant opportunities for foreign investment in productive enterprises.

### TOURISM

Tourism continues to make significant contribution to the foreign exchange earnings of the country. The state-owned Ghana Tourist Development Company runs Duty Free/Diplomatic shops and a Foreign exchange shop at the Kotoka International Airport and other places in Accra. Negotiations are going on for the construction of two major new hotels in Accra, and tourist villages are planned for Ada and Bortianor. Infrastructural improvements are going to make the major hotels more attractive to international tourists.

Strategic distribution of medium sized motels and lodges are going on in the country not only to boost domestic travel, but also to encourage international travellers to visit every part of the country.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

In the past five years, Ghana has pursued a policy of friendship with all countries and a dynamic African policy which resolutely opposes any form of fraternization with apartheid South Africa.

The Government has continued to co-operate with the organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), the Commonwealth, the non-aligned movement and the United Nations to help achieve world peace.

### NATIONAL CHARTER

The Government has pursued the objectives of the National Charter of Redemption, the blueprint of the 13th January Revolution. In October 1976, General I. K. Acheampong, the Head of State and Chairman of the Supreme Military Council, inaugurated the reconstituted National Charter Committee of 23 members, and opened new offices for the Charter Secretariat.

Committees of the Charter have also been set up at regional, district, town and village levels to see to the practical implementation of the Charter.

### THE GOVERNMENT

The Supreme Military Council continued during 1976 as the highest legislative and administrative policy-making body in the country. In October, 1975, it superseded the National Redemption Council which has now assumed executive role and functions.

General I. K. Acheampong, the Head of State, is Chairman of both Councils.

### PROPOSALS FOR A UNION GOVERNMENT

For the future administration of the country, the Government has proposed the formation of a Union Government based on the principle of national unity. It is hoped that such a Union Government will avoid a return to party politics which, in the past, encouraged rivalry, tribalism, corruption and other social vices among Ghanaians.

Meanwhile, the Government has invited the public to make suggestions for the realisation of the idea.

Confident in the knowledge that the economy is now responding to the Government's measures, encouraged by the support which they have given to the policy of Self-Reliance and happy that foreign investors are showing confidence in the performance of the economy, Ghanaians look forward with hope and optimism for more co-operation and a brighter future.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, ACCRA



Ghana's Hardwoods

Royal Palms

Akosombo Dam



Nurses in Accra

Agriculture

Textiles

Cocoa

## Main line

Last week Main Rousseau Bocher died in his beloved city of Munich. Born on October 24, 1890, in Chicago to a family of French Huguenot origin, and taking his first name from his mother's side, by 1929 this gifted young man was established as a world leader in fashion under a typically smart run-together title usually pronounced Mainbocher. His death closes the chapter on great Paris haute couture between the wars. Chanel, Vionnet, Molyneux, Lelong, natives and worshipping expatriates, have been gathered to the place where no customer says the dress does not fit, turns up at Longchamps wearing the same as her dearest rival, and where no journalist writes a cruel note about the latest collection.

With Hartnell so fresh in my mind, I find it convenient to first dispose of certain provocative parallels and contrasts in the careers of Mainbocher and Hartnell. Both have been close to the throne of England, Hartnell of course with his memorable royal ensembles, Mainbocher because he made many dresses for the Duchess of Windsor, whose inordinately prissy style he captured perfectly. He understood so well in fact that his dull little wedding dress for her caused Edna Woolman Chase, doyenne of *Vogue* magazine, to remark that she thought the Duchess and Mainbocher might have done better than they did—a remark which has always seemed to me the epitome of knowing one's style. The Duchess was less certain—dare one say less generous—in recognizing others. Consulted on how the Queen Mother, then Queen Elizabeth, might enhance the (Hartnell designed) prestige of British couture overseas she is reported to have replied "by staying at home" though in fact HM's visit to Paris in 1939 was a triumph and Hartnell was honoured by France as Officier d'Académie a mere 35 years before his knighthood.

The second parallel is that Mainbocher was anxious to work in theatre design, although his talents in this direction were hardly convincing. "Among the least interesting of his work" according to Dale McConathy, who wrote the excellent brief biography of the designer in *American Fashion* published in 1975 via the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York. The third thing to note is that as Hartnell was the first recorded designer to sue (Poiret had tried) a copyist in the courts, Mainbocher was the first to impose a "caution" or viewing charge, on those who saw his collection.

Was it worth charging? Having studied, through the courtesy of the Fashion Institute, a good number of Mainbocher models, I would have thought not. He remains to me the supreme craftsman, the clothes perfectionist, the man to whom (and to whose clients) an eighth of an inch miscut on a tailored suit rendered it unwearable to designer and client alike. His mania for refinement and simplicity—which met its apotheosis in the Duchess of Windsor—was at once a celebration of the art of couture which he had found and loved in Paris and a denial of the right of a designer to be both innovative and witty. Mainbocher clothes are not witty.

What they are is dauntingly chic—a wit which causes the English to roll their eyes and bolt, unless of course one is a man. . . . Mainbocher's clothes tended to demand a great deal in the way of innate confidence and perfection of grooming, something else the British prefer to leave to their horses and dogs. The clothes are ravishing, per se, but cold as ice, stunning by perfection not sexy allure. The polar extreme from that special blend of Hartnell grandeur and coyness.

The itch to design for the stage may have been inculcated by Mainbocher's early interest in opera. Edna Woolman Chase records in more detail than his biographer (and also with somewhat more tartness, but then Main worked for her of which more in a minute) that his early ambition was to be an opera singer. "Precarious health was, I believe, one reason why he abandoned his youthful dream . . . the other was his size. He is rather short and stocky of build and in opera would inevitably be limited in the role he could play." (His appearance really ever limited anyone? Most singers I know are as broad as they are high.) "Also his voice, though lovely in quality, was not large. Lieder and concert singing would most likely have been his medium, and there the financial return is less impressive. Main's idea of salary was grandiose."

One could say Mainbocher came into fashion via music. He sold sketches of models to pay for singing lessons. Mrs Chase regarded his talent for drawing as "not important" but says that he had

## Fashion

by Prudence Glynn



Above:  
Mainbocher fitting a model.  
Drawn  
by Eric for "Vogue", 1934



Left:  
Mainbocher models sketched  
for  
"Vogue" by Eric, 1939

"a nearly infallible sense of fashion". Anyway, in 1922 he joined French *Vogue* as an editor and then became overall Paris editor of the highly successful and prestigious *Condé Nast* publication. He is credited as journalist with giving us such useful descriptive terms as "off-white" and "dressmaker suit". To the visual aspect of fashion he added the superb talent of Carl Erikson, whose signature Eric accompanies some of the freshest and most sympathetic fashion sketches of the 1930s.

In 1929 Main suddenly crossed the floor. Leaving *Vogue*, he opened his own haute couture salon with the backing of his mother, and the fabulous Kitty Miller, Countess Albert de Munn—was she the *chère amie* of Lord Derby, our ambassador to Paris in 1920?—and Countess Paul de Vallombrosa. But it was his faultless taste, as an editor which continued to bring him success, even though it was now applied

to his own clothes and the problems of his private clients not *Vogue's* readers. He did introduce three innovations to fashion though. In 1930, in his first collection, he amazed people with strapless dresses. In 1939 he was all set to launch a line based on a tightly cinched waist and rounded curves—what was in fact later produced by Dior as the New Look. The Second World War intervened. Main went home to America—rather criticized by those who stayed to see things through—and signed an extremely lucrative contract with Warner, the corset people, to manufacture his waspie girdles.

His last innovation was certainly patriotic. To fuel-conscious shivering ladies he gave the jewelled cardigan, still to be seen around in a certain, probably blundered, set. It was a suitable gesture, since fabric and texture had always been the source of his inspiration; for line he looked a lot at Vionnet. Strangely for the time, he never appreciated the textile experiments of the Russian artist Sonia Delaunay. Dale McConathy wonders if this was because such boutique goings on were too lowly for his exalted attention. Mainbocher was a snob.

After the war Mainbocher dressed many famous New York stars, and scored a particular hit with his designs for Ethel Merman to wear as *Perle Mesta* in *Call Me Madam*. He even got the diplomatic sashes and orders right, and tending with the dresses they went on. Ah well. Perhaps he was thinking about his most famous customer of all, the Duchess of Windsor, and what might have been.

## NEW BOOKS

## Cultural astronaut

Richard Holm

Nadar

By Nigel Gosling

(Secker &amp; Warburg, £9.75)

When Jules Verne first sent a spaceship to the Moon in 1865, he selected a crew of three to represent the progressive spirit of the age and "carry into outer-space all the resources of art, science and industry". Two of them were American industrialists; the third was a wild-eyed, red-haired, voluble Frenchman called Michel Ardan who had an overmastering passion for new ideas and inventions and "had not yet outgrown the Age of Superlatives". This extraordinary cultural astronaut was Nadar.

Today Nadar's name—itsself an invention, a "logo"—belongs essentially to a History of Publicity that has yet to be written: the history of advertising campaigns, personality creation, scientific popularizing, product marketing, patenting, exhibition mounting, public spectacles and polemics. His long and astonishingly varied life (1820-1910) in Paris cuts laterally across the whole range of artistic and scientific endeavour in a vividly revealing way, and no account of such apparently disparate phenomena as the rise of the daily newspaper, the history of ballooning, French Impressionist painting, the Paris Commune and Socialism, the development of the aeroplane, "bohemian" Romanticism, or the history of caricature and magazine illustration, would be complete without him.

Yet if one discipline can be said to sum up his eclectic genius, it was undoubtedly his supreme gift as a studio photographer, in the heroic pioneering days of the wet-collodion process, between 1854 and 1870. Nigel Gosling's really magnificent album is a celebration of this central achievement. It contains 80 full-page prints of leading artistic celebrities—among whom are Delacroix, Sarah Bernhardt, Berlioz, George Sand, Cézanne, Baudelaire, Rodin, Courbet, Manet, Verli, Hugo, Offenbach—together with a fascinating scrapbook of European notables, ranging from Bakunin to Dame Nellie Melba, to Franz Liszt and a Hat from the Maison Lanvin.

Interest in Nadar's work as a photographer was originally revived in Paris during the mid-Sixties, by a superb exhibition at the Bibliothèque Nationale, and a learned monograph by the then director of the Cabinet des Estampes, M. Jean Priner (1966). Since that time there has occurred something of a general explosion of



Sarah Bernhardt, circa 1866

research into the documentary and artistic value of nineteenth-century photography, and the work of Julia Cameron, David Octavius Hill, Matthew Brady, Roger Fenton, and numerous "local cameras" and special collections (landscape, erotica, war photography, village-life exploration, and autobiographical series such as that by Jacques-Léonard) have been widely exhibited and reprinted. In effect, almost a new branch of historical study has been created. Yet no *galerie des contemporains* has been unearthed to match Nadar's. Albums of his portraits, similar to Mr Gosling's, have been issued in Italy by Lamberto Vitali (1973), and in Paris, by André Berré (1975). But it is satisfactory to be able to add that the English edition is markedly superior, both in the breadth of selection, and in the technical quality of reproduction—many prints are

taken directly from the original glass plates in the Archives Photographiques, with cracks and collodion creasing very properly untouched.

Mr Gosling has retained the editorial formula of his predecessors: a long introductory essay sketching out Nadar's kaleidoscopic career, and a page of biographic information placed alongside each portrait in the main "Pantheon". He concludes with a selection of smaller pictures from the rest of the enormous Atelier Nadar collection (over 400,000 plates) many taken by Nadar's son Paul in the period 1870 to 1900. This method has many advantages: the effect of a cross-section of two entire Parisian generations—with constantly surprising and illuminating interconnections—is invaluable. Many of the biographic summaries are masterpieces of journalistic anecdote and outline, with particularly telling use made of the Gon-

court's waspish *Jour* Michelet is described as "Historian with glasses"; Gautier's ch love-life is characteri while visiting Carlucci, and entered (her si Ernestine). There are, I sus occasional lapses in accu which will be picked up specialists; but I note in ing that Gérard de Nerval born in Paris, not in Germ and died on the 26th, not 22nd, of January, 1855.

The one slight disappointment, perhaps, is that Mr Gosling did not use his re space to give more of Na original writings, which plement his photographs well. There are, for exam fascinating passages on early studio experiences, a taken from *Quand j'étais tographie* (1900); unexpli files of manuscript notes Baudelaire, Nerval, Mu and other writers; and ove unpublished letters to his liant editor, Charles Phil which would give a unique nure of the growing "me world in Paris.

But one cannot have e thing, and Mr Gosling given us a great deal: in something like a revolution the act of historical re brance. He writes sympat cally on Nadar's character-generosity, his flamboy his loyalty to friends trouble, sickness or old and his obsession with "trappings of a man's pers lity". He sees clearly dominating, difficult side Nadar's entrepreneurial na in his relations with younger brother, and his son; and he quotes an s remark by the Goncourts Nadar's convenient cult e mère. But above all he giv lively sense of Nadar's w place in the history of m making:

His portraits were worn, di and many; it is interesting to pare them with the roughly temporary work of Julia Cam in England. He never catered the sentimental standards of sters (such as the motheri dead children, for whom an mistress of Edmond de Gonc used to paint wings on to dead likenesses), and there is ne trace in his photographs of satire by which he had made name as a caricaturist. He done something which can be it rated as a last expression of Renaissance vision of man. He his subjects head on, in respect for eminence which typical of his age, and an standing of character which his own relaxed gravity of portraits is often reminiscent Rembrandt. . . .

## Out of step

Persona Non Grata

An Envoy in Castro's Cuba

By Jorge Edwards

Translated by Colin Harding (Bodley Head, £5.95)

Jorge Edwards was sent as chargé d'affaires to open a Chilean embassy in Havana in 1970, immediately after Allende came to power. It was in any case intended to be only a temporary appointment, until a full ambassador could be appointed and sent. In the event Señor Edwards was withdrawn as the informal request of the Cuban government after a stay of three-and-a-half months. By his own account he was a bad choice for the job, because of his friendship with Cuban writers of whom by 1970 the Castro regime had become suspicious. His contacts and conversations with them were duly monitored by the Cuban security service, and the best known of them, Roberto Padilla, was arrested two days before Edwards's departure. Four weeks later Padilla was released and publicly denounced himself as "objectively counter-revolutionary", and other members of his circle followed by then (April, 1971) Edwards was safely ensconced in the Chilean embassy in Paris, where he remained until the coup in Chile in September, 1973. He now lives in exile in Barcelona.

This book is an extremely detailed, indeed somewhat repetitive, account of his experiences and impressions during those three and a half months in Cuba, with an epilogue devoted to the subsequent history of Chile and to some reflections on the contrasts and convergences between the two countries' destinies. One can see why the Spanish edition, published in early 1974, was generally received with hostility or indifference by the Latin American left (although it was also banned by the junta in Chile). Compared to the sufferings of his fellow Allende supporters in Chile after the coup, Edwards's personal experiences in Cuba seem extremely trivial and the treatment of his writer friends very mild.

But Edwards himself has no illusions about this. He half-sarcastically endorses Castro's criticism of him as a carping bourgeois intellectual whom the revolution has no time to worry about, and resigns himself to being condemned by the hard left for his inability to adopt their Manichean view of the universe. The title he sets most store by is that of writer, and though somewhat prolix he does clearly have the writer's ear for dialogue and eye for psychological detail. His picture of a Havana in which the police are known to be all-seeing and all-hearing and yet no one knows quite how seriously to take them is convincing, and his accounts of a series of meetings with Castro himself fascinating.

Best of all is the prolonged encounter between Castro and the captain of the Chilean training ship *Esmeralda* which makes a symbolic call to break the pan-American blockade—an exchange full of irony, both comic and tragic. Captain Jobet of the Chilean Navy turns out to conceal an acute political sense under his bluff sailor's manner. One longs to know what he is doing and thinking today.

Alone of all her sex

The Myth and the Cult of the Virgin Mary

By Marina Warner

(Weidenfeld &amp; Nicolson, £6.50)

Never one without two—this is the second book about the Virgin Mary which has been published recently. Geoffrey Ashe's search for the historical Mary (*The Virgin*) is complemented by Marina Warner's study, which is deeply concerned with the myth and cult of the Virgin Mary, while leaving aside the historical aspects.

The author was educated as a Catholic in what must have been a very old fashioned convent of the friars and thrills variety in later years she asks herself, while thinking about the Virgin, "What was it I had worshipped?" This is something no convent would have taught her—and what makes this even more tiresome is that she is quite capable of differentiating between *latria* (worship due to God alone) *dulia*—reverence for the saints and *hyperdulia*—the special relationship between Mary and the faithful which is not worship.

Leaving aside her views of Catholic belief, this is a most interesting and beautifully written book, tracing with care the relationship of Mary to the Church, the views of the Church on women (some of the quotations from the Early Fathers prove them to have been raving mad), the vision of Mary as Queen of Heaven, as the Sorrowful Mother, as the Immaculate Conception. She considers the extraordinary, and to many exceedingly embarrassing manifestations of devotion as demonstrated by appalling statues and religious bits and bobs so dear to the hearts of many even a Virgin of Guadalupe with false eyelashes.

Geoffrey Ashe considers that devotion to Mary is an irresistible force which the Church has been compelled to take into the body of doctrine by

popular demand. Mar

Warner views it as a politi device by which women n be kept in a state of sub jtion. "There is no place in conceptual architecture Christian Society for the sin woman who is neither a vir nor a whore." By setting up impossible ideal (of virgin and motherhood) in the va celebration of the Virgin human woman, both human and women were subtly degraded. As the Catho Church's misogyny cannot accommodated in the mode world the reality her my describes is over: the mo code she affirms has been exhausted."

Something is missing here perhaps the beautiful illustrations supply it—exemplify through the ages the love a devotion offered to some considered to be more than myth or a cult. Today it tak a quick, horrified look at woman forced to wear a di guring and hideous mask; her adult life to realise the the Christian churches, for their faults, have a totally d farent view of women, mch it directly attributable to reverence and love afforded Mary. By comparison the willingness of the Catho Church to allow women a m arduous public role than th of church cleaner app almost loveable.

Admittedly, there is diff culty in accommodating t Virgin of Guadalupe, wi eyelashes and all, with mode views. I recall hearing American priest, starting sermon on the Feast of Chri the King: "To us as Ame cans the idea of a king totally repugnant." If a mode image of Mary is required, it of the woman no longer you comforting by her presence b son, put to a cruel death by enemies and deserted by h friends. It is a scene which w be repeated many times in mar parts of the world in the la quarter of the twentieth centu

## Paranormal fever

Psi and the Consciousness

Explosion

By Stuart Holroyd

(Bodley Head, £4.95)

Whether or not Stuart Holroyd is the right man to act as your guide to paranormal phenomena rather depends on how you feel about sentences like this:

The "consciousness explosion" has taken the form of a chain-reaction quite as terrifying as some ways as the beautiful and menacing cloud of the atomic bomb. Wave after wave of occultism must sweep over Western Europe and America in a tide which shows no sign of abating. The psychic and ideological foundations of Western man and his society have been devastated.

(What do you mean, you hadn't noticed?)

The fevered approach characterizes much of the book. Holroyd is rarely content to outline the evidence for or against telepathy, clairvoyance, pre-cognition or psychokinesis, he is forever lighting beacons, sounding alarms and shouting about the dawn of a new era. No sooner, for example, have we settled down to a reasonable discussion of the experimental work of W. H. Myers and the Society for Psychical Research than he rushes to underline its apocalyptic significance. Myers's question about the possibility of an "unseen world", we're told, "It is a slow fuse that was to burn away for nearly a century before it finally exploded the rationalist-materialist view of man and the world".

The style wouldn't matter so much if Holroyd was simply

another guru seeking new devotees. But he obviously knows his subject matter well (from the table-tappings of the early spiritualists to temporary spoon-bending and back again) and also has the philosophical skill to see how "psi" (his collective term for paranormal events) challenges both the theories and methods of conventional science. And while his "credibility threshold" (his own term for readiness to accept evidence as true) is rather lower than most, he is not afraid to dismiss a few charlatans from the scene.

Perhaps he could be persuaded to be a little quieter next time; someone who believes so fervently in the subtleties of human communication should surely bang fewer drums.

Laurie Taylor

Books next week: Miché Rattelle on the Poems of Day-Lewis 1925-1972; Derr Farker on a new life of Bart Corvo; H. R. F. Keating on the New Year crop of crime fiction

FOYLESART GALLERY

AN EXHIBITION OF DOLLS

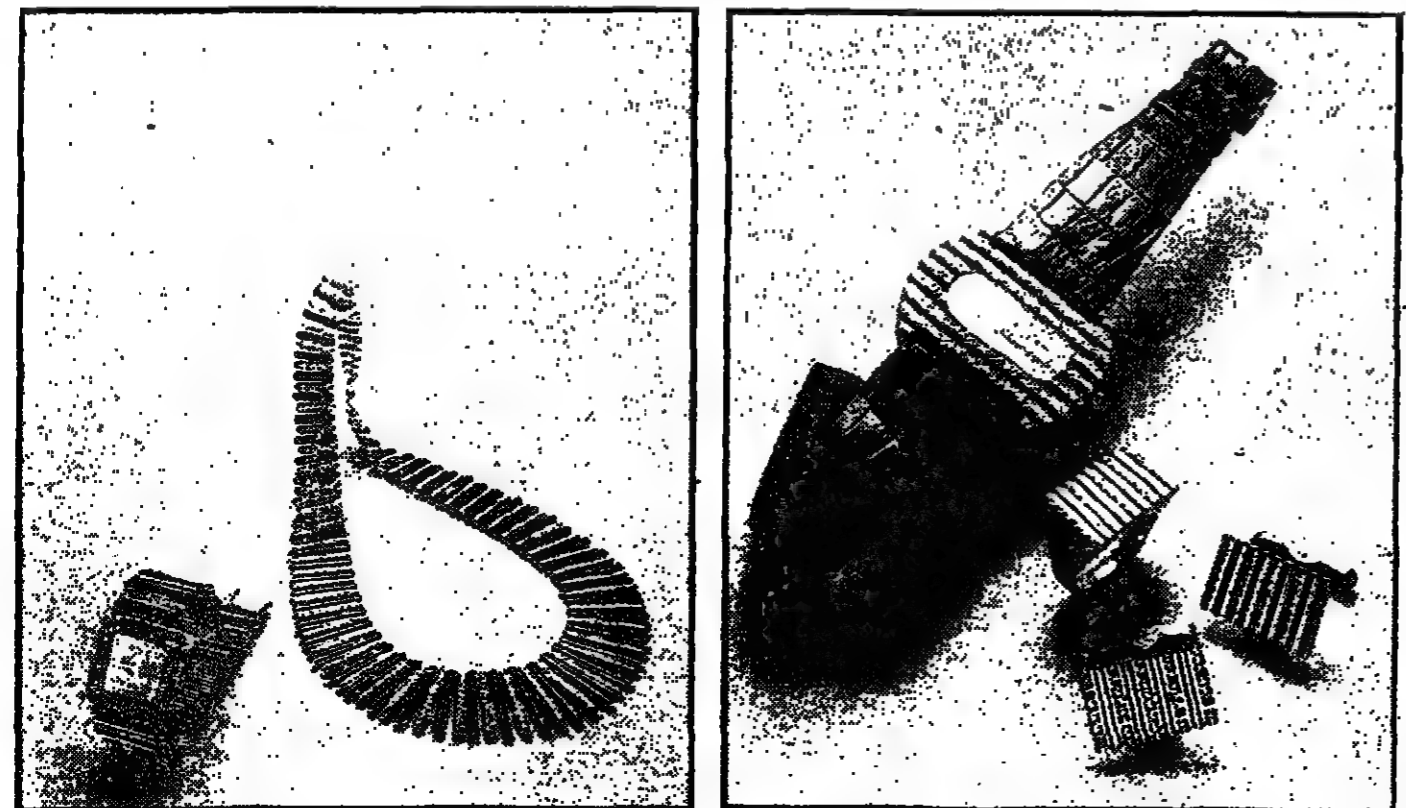
by Members of the

DOLLMAKERS

CIRCLE

9-6 daily until 2 Feb

119-125 CHARING CROSS RD LONDON WC2



One of the disadvantages—I speak comparatively, of course—of owning a very elaborately jewelled watch is that it becomes a prominent feature of your appearance, not just a handy gadget for knowing what the time is. For this reason watches which can be matched into a suite of other jewelry have a distinct advantage. Galerie Jean Renet on the corner of Bond Street and Piccadilly have a magnificent collection of Montre Royale watches which you can get a necklace, or cufflinks, or a ring designed to complement. The necklace is made in 18ct white gold, onyx and diamond, the matching watch has a square onyx and diamond dial, and costs £7,550. The man's watch by Montre Royale is in 18ct yellow gold, set with diamonds, crocodile strap, price £3,375. The matching ring costs £650 and the links in gold and diamonds, £1,175.





PORT  
athleticsTwo from  
British  
track win  
wardsCliff Temple  
Staff Correspondent

David Moorcroft and Sonia Lammaman, the first winners of an annual scholarship for training purposes.



David Moorcroft (left) and Sonia Lammaman, the first winners of an annual scholarship for training purposes.

Cliff Temple, a 23-year-old Loughborough school teacher, impressed his people through his refusal to be intimidated by reputations. Moorcroft, a 23-year-old Loughborough school teacher, impressed his people through his refusal to be intimidated by reputations. Moorcroft, a 23-year-old Loughborough school teacher, impressed his people through his refusal to be intimidated by reputations.

Although she and her Wolverhampton coach, Charles Taylor, have not yet decided how the money will be spent, apart from a possible training trip to West Germany in the summer, it seems likely that some of it may have to go on injury treatment expenses.

## Lay ready and waiting for signal from US

as Salsam, Jan 13.—Filibert, a 23-year-old Loughborough school teacher, impressed his people through his refusal to be intimidated by reputations. Moorcroft, a 23-year-old Loughborough school teacher, impressed his people through his refusal to be intimidated by reputations.

landers were taking part. But Mr. Moorcroft, a 23-year-old Loughborough school teacher, impressed his people through his refusal to be intimidated by reputations. Moorcroft, a 23-year-old Loughborough school teacher, impressed his people through his refusal to be intimidated by reputations.

JS commission wants  
mateur code changed

New York, Jan 13.—The President's Commission on Olympic Sports today recommended that the amateur code be changed to allow athletes to receive payment for their services.

in the school-college community, although many schools and colleges today are cutting back on their sports programmes. The commission found that the amateur code was "outdated and unsound" and recommended that it be changed to allow athletes to receive payment for their services.

## Effect of Africa's boycott of Montreal

The current issue of Olympic Games includes an analysis of the effect of the African boycott of Montreal last summer. The analysis shows that the boycott had a significant impact on the Games.

withdrawal, with the following results: Algeria: Government intervention. Cameroon: Racial segregation. Chad: Government intervention. Congo: No reason given. Egypt: Private reasons. Ethiopia: Protest against sports relations. Ghana: Protest against New Zealand's participation. Guyana: Participation of New Zealand. India: Decision not motivated by political pressure. Iraq: Protest against sports relations. Jordan: No reason given. Kenya: Government instructions. Libya: No reason given. Malawi: No reason given. Mauritania: No reason given. Niger: No reason given. Nigeria: National Olympic Committee withdrawal.

Sports and number of competitors involved														
Athletes	Basketball	Boxing	Cycling	Fencing	Football	Handball	Weightlifting	Hockey	Judo	Wrestling	Swimming	Shooting	Volleyball	Total
Peru	7	1	5	1			2							16
Peru	3	4	6						4					17
Canada	2													2
Canada	8													8
Canada	2													2
Egypt	14	6					2			6			13	41
Egypt	6	6	6											32
Egypt	18	7			17									42
Egypt	7	5	3						2					17
Egypt	2	1					2			2		1		8
Egypt	36	8						16				4		64
Egypt		4	3							1				8
Egypt									1					2
Egypt	1	6							4	4				18
Egypt		3												3
Egypt	20	8			17						1			46
Egypt	10													10
Egypt	1	3												4
Egypt	7	6	4											17
Egypt	4	3				15					1			23
Egypt	4	3												12
Egypt	17	4	4											25
Egypt	4	8												12
Egypt	2	7			17									26

Reg Prentice on the millions who want a left-of-centre alternative to the Tories

Bernard Levin

# Have the moderates lost all their will to fight against Labour's 'new' left?

This extract from a letter is typical of the hundreds of people who have written to me since I resigned from the Government.

"I used to vote Labour, as did my wife. We have been badly disillusioned... Frankly, I do not relish the prospect of voting for the Conservatives and I do not, at present, see much point in voting Liberal, though probably that is where I would fit best. Clearly I am one of those who are desperately hoping that a new, progressive, down-to-earth party may emerge somewhere to the left of centre."

There are probably millions of people who feel like this. Some, like my correspondent, no longer vote Labour. Others did so last time, but say "never again". Their numbers will almost certainly grow.

Most of these people believe in the Labour Party as it was. They could identify with the party of Arthur and Bevin, the party of Gaitskell and Griffiths, the party that Jim Callaghan and many of his Cabinet colleagues would still like it to be. But it has changed. It has moved away from the people.

Even at the October 1974 election, which Labour should have won overwhelmingly, it polled less than 40 per cent of the votes cast and less than 30 per cent of those entitled to vote. Now it would poll much less. Workingmen and women have shown that the traditional working class support for the Labour Party is rapidly slipping away.

The standard explanation of this trend is that the party has "moved to the left" in recent years. This is clearly the case. Compare the resolutions passed by the Labour Party Conference in 1976 with those of the early 1970s. Compare the

membership of the National Executive Committee. Compare the intake of new MPs at successive general elections. Take a cross-section of Labour councillors, of Labour Party officers, of members of general management committees in constituencies. Every part of this analysis would confirm a drift to the left. But it is more than that. Unhappily, it is worse than that. To talk of a drift to the left is to over-simplify the position. Three other aspects need to be identified.

First, the nature of the left has changed. The older type of left-winger was idealistic, starchy-eyed and often (not always) pacifist. His impulses were generous and humane. His socialism was based on moral values and he wanted a better society as quickly as possible. This was the tradition of George Lansbury, of Aneurin Bevan, of Fenner Brockway. It was a brand of socialism with a powerful appeal to young people who wanted to change the world. Many young people—I was certainly one—were inspired by left-wing socialists of this kind.

What is now called left-wing socialism is totally different. It is bitter, intolerant and dogmatic. The emphasis is on class war and hatred of the bosses. Anyone who reads a copy of *Labour Weekly*, anyone who saw the pathetic political broadsheet attacking the class enemy Algham, knows what I mean. Trotskyist infiltration is only one aspect of this. Much more depressing is the state of mind of Labour Party activists who can live happily with Trotskyist infiltrators because they see no alternative. It is not so very different in Parliament, the more hard-line members of the *Tribune* group are mostly people who entered Parliament



Reg Prentice: where do we go from here?

in 1970, or since. They are very different from the old left-wingers. Many of us who were proud to feel that someone like Fenner Brockway was a parliamentarian, can only regard people like Dennis Skinner as political antagonists opposed to all our social democratic values.

Second, there has been a steady decline in the capacity—the will—of the moderates to fight back. In the past the right-wing case was put as vigorously as the left-wing case. This happened at all levels of the party. As a young member of my local general management committee during the period of the Attlee government, I often made

mildly left-wing speeches of a Bevanite character. But I was answered by active, articulate people with moderate views. At Labour Party conferences in the 1940s and 1950s there were barnstorming right-wing speeches from the trade union leaders of the day, such as Arthur Deakin and Will Lawther. In 1960 Hugh Gaitskell emerged as a leader of great stature when he pledged himself and called on the rest of us to "fight, fight and fight again to save the party we love".

By stages we have seen people lose the will to fight back. Compromise, conciliation and surrender have become the conventional wisdom of

political survival. When I have ventured to take a personal stand on certain issues over the last few years, two reactions have been inevitable. One has been the advice of friends "We agree with everything you say, but would it not be wiser to keep a lower profile?" The other has been the recurring line in letters from well-wishers "I used to go to Labour Party, but I got tired of listening to the extremists, so I have stopped going".

The Labour Party could have been rescued by leadership prepared to put up a real fight. Roy Jenkins might have managed it if he had become leader. Now it looks increasingly unlikely.

Third, in policy terms, the situation is likely to get worse. Many of us who felt able—but only just—to campaign on the basis of the 1974 election manifesto would be quite unable to accept a manifesto based on the appalling document *Labour's Programme 1976*. Our last party conference was probably the most disastrous ever held. Not only did it flatly reject the economic disciplines essential to cope with our current problems, but it adopted this programme document from which the next manifesto proposals are supposed to be taken. It has very little to say about inflation and nothing at all about incomes policy; it proposes vast increases in public spending on everything except defence, which is to be cut by £1,000m a year; it suggests a new forest of bureaucratic boards and committees; it seeks to nationalize "a successful leading company operating in each of the key sectors of industry and commerce". In addition, there was a separate statement before the conference proposing to nationalize the four biggest

banks and the seven biggest insurance companies. Both documents were approved by the conference on a card vote.

The next manifesto can hardly include all of these proposals, if only because they would not possibly be included during a five-year session even at the hectic rate at which we now push legislation through Parliament. But Ron Hayward points out in his foreword to the document that "the next manifesto will clearly include a good many of the proposals outlined here, since it will be on the basis of this programme that the manifesto is drawn up".

Where do we go from here? The Labour Party has already lost a good deal of its support and has deserved to do so. If it proceeds to put these latest proposals to the electorate, it will lose even more. But there remain millions of people like the man who I quoted at the beginning of this article who want a left-of-centre alternative to the Conservative Party. Some kind of realignment is clearly indicated.

How and when it will happen is not clear. *The Times* pointed to the need for a realignment some years ago. But it is easier to see the logical case for it, than to see how it is to be brought about. An editorial in this paper (or an article by a recently resigned Cabinet Minister) is one thing. A new party, staffed, organized, financed and putting up candidates is another. My hunch is that sooner or later, it will happen. If democracy has any meaning at all, it must happen because ultimately the people of this country will insist upon it.

The author is Labour MP for Newham, North East. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

## Welcome to the Aspirin Age

Once again, I am in the position of Theodore Dreiser in the story related by Menckee. Dreiser, according to the Sage, had been on a trip to Arizona, and had come back raving about an amazing, astounding, discovery he had made there, one of the wonders of the world. Why, he demanded, did nobody know about this extraordinary discovery? Why did not the newspapers, why were not schoolchildren taught about it, why did not Americans abroad boast to foreigners about it? Why, indeed, murmured Menckee, but what was it? Well, said Dreiser, out there the locals call it "the Grand Canyon".

I had never, until recently, read any Scott Fitzgerald. I am not sure why; I think I reacted against all that rubbish surrounding his name, composed of Hemingway and booze and Zelda and whatever the other woman's name was. Often, I had meant to read him; but I had never quite got around to it. ("How often my soul goes to the National Gallery," said Logan Pearsall Smith, "and how seldom I go there myself.") When the film of *The Great Gatsby* came out a year or two ago, my resistance, if anything, increased, in proportion to the Scott-Zelda rubbish itself. Certainly I had no intention of seeing the film; nor did I. Yet I felt uneasy; too many good judges of these matters had assured me that Fitzgerald was a master for me to be quite sure I was missing something of quality. What finally persuaded me to break my duck was a long feature by Kenneth Tynan in *The Observer*, celebrating the book of the film. It was Tynan at his best: redolent with his own enthusiasm and the wish to communicate, glittering with insights, the whole firmly set in a social and historical context.

Next day, I bought the edition that Penguin had reprinted to coincide with the film; and I read it. The experience was what I imagined it must be like to be electrocuted; at any rate, I can still feel the shock of coming face to face with concentrated essence of genius in a form until then almost unknown to me. Out there they call it the Grand Canyon.

But I had thrown down one barrier only to erect another before me. After upbraiding my friends for not having long ago compelled me to read Fitzgerald, I acquired of them which of his other books I should read next. They all said the same thing: that I had read his masterpiece, and that nothing else he had done was quite so good. Immediately, I acquired a new resistance: the fear of disappointment. I have never been able to open any book of Ford Madox Ford's other than *The Good Soldier*, an inability due entirely to my conviction that that unique, haunting, perfect work should not be allowed to dim the lustre of his other books by casting a shadow on his inevitably lesser achievements. The consequence was that a very long time went by before I turned another page of Fitzgerald.

Then, one day, I said to myself that I was being silly, and picked up *This Side of Paradise*. Like Paolo and Francesca, I read no more that day; indeed, I read no more for many days. For I went straight through his entire published work, and when I had finished them all, I would have said that I had read his masterpiece, and that nothing else he had done was quite so good. Immediately, I acquired a new resistance: the fear of disappointment. I have never been able to open any book of Ford Madox Ford's other than *The Good Soldier*, an inability due entirely to my conviction that that unique, haunting, perfect work should not be allowed to dim the lustre of his other books by casting a shadow on his inevitably lesser achievements. The consequence was that a very long time went by before I turned another page of Fitzgerald.

Then, one day, I said to myself that I was being silly, and picked up *This Side of Paradise*. Like Paolo and Francesca, I read no more that day; indeed, I read no more for many days. For I went straight through his entire published work, and when I had finished them all, I would have said that I had read his masterpiece, and that nothing else he had done was quite so good. Immediately, I acquired a new resistance: the fear of disappointment. I have never been able to open any book of Ford Madox Ford's other than *The Good Soldier*, an inability due entirely to my conviction that that unique, haunting, perfect work should not be allowed to dim the lustre of his other books by casting a shadow on his inevitably lesser achievements. The consequence was that a very long time went by before I turned another page of Fitzgerald.

There is, of course, one enormous drawback. Practically everything he wrote fills the reader with an intense and almost irresistible desire to go

and hang himself. I am hyperbole; but I am serious in saying that, of a melancholy disposition, general, and their particular is futile, very unwise indeed to read last page of *Tender Night* with a bottle of pills beside the bed. (Other hand, if you suffer from *lethargia* to turn the page and go to sleep, it is much too easy to see all his novels as tedious over spiritual auto-biography about dis-tinction can be written by grating personalities like Gerald's, or from a me in *corpus sano*; do you of a more profound novel in any language: *Buddambrooks*? All the don't see how a man write *The Beautiful Damned* unless he's a good deal too much own good. (Yes, I can, the best novel ever about a battle—*The Re- of Courage*—was anti-product of the creative ination, Stephen Crane having heard a shot fire he wrote it, not conjure his subject with such that many people to be convinced that he have fought at Char-born in the Civil War, over for six years.)

In view of the know of Fitzgerald's life, the most extraordinary about his writing is discipline. There is no consciousness here, no "artistic" or "artistic" with all their imperfect their head. To the ga the artist he allied the taking of the craftsman would keep the Variou-tors apply for years. But things also serve as reader happy, or at any keep him reading deep unhappiness; there is spare word or a lazy ph.

It is as easy, and as fa say that Fitzgerald epit the Aspirin Age, as to portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog-ruin: yet the sense of (could he have written period when the world of well-grounded hop would he have been se such a masterpiece?) be- bearably powerful, and fact that references to c-porary actuality are a- ingly few. Kenneth Tyr the piece that set me the trail of Fitzgerald, gested that *The Great* portrayed his own prog



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## A GOOD EUROPEAN SPEECH

It is delightful to read Mr. Crosland's speech before the European Parliament which initiates his Presidency of the Council of Ministers. It is a speech of intellectual quality; on the first occasion that the United Kingdom has held the Presidency of the Council of Ministers it shows loyalty to the European idea and insight into the character of the European community. It follows the excellent speeches that Mr. Jenkins has made as the new President of the Commission. The Foreign Secretary's speech is summed up in this passage: "That, then, is how I see the tasks ahead of us, not only for the next six months, but for the medium term, to improve our sectoral policies; to define and forward convergence of the more meaningful terms; to have a more direct role for the Community in the world; and to encourage enlargement with the aim of bringing the Community closer to the world." Mr. Crosland is certainly right to put emphasis on the improvement of sectoral policies. Unless the European Community is able to bring the interests of its different members without too much friction or breakdown, it will also be unable to develop strong, agreed policies in those areas where their interests are not in conflict. He is also right to emphasize the need for convergence. Any advance towards a greater degree of economic union depends on a more equal economic performance. The very wide variations of the performance of the various European countries in the 1970s have been

in marked contrast to the more level pattern of the 1960s. The difficulty is that economic unity depends on convergence, but convergence itself depends on a movement towards economic unity. Mr. Crosland does not go far enough in emphasizing the importance of the harmonization of monetary policy, which must be a condition for the harmonization of rates of inflation and for the stabilization of currencies relative to each other. If the growth of Britain's money supply in the early 1970s had been only equal to that of Germany, then the decline in the internal purchasing power and the external price of the pound would have been much less rapid; there is no reason to think that Britain's employment experience would have been worse than in fact it was. The proper role for a directly elected parliament will primarily be the role which parliament achieves for itself. The elected Members of the European Parliament, representing larger electoral districts than members of the local parliaments, will feel that they have a full democratic authority, and they can be expected to use that authority to develop European policies as well as to represent their constituents' interest. In Britain at least the separation of the dates of European elections from national elections makes it likely that the party which is not in government will do well in the European elections. That would be a potential source of conflict, which would be diminished if European elections were held on a proportional basis. If the Labour Party are still in power in 1978 the non-proportional system of elections could be very damaging to Labour candidates. The Community's influence on

the world has been handicapped partly by past failures to agree on joint policies, and by the desire of different countries to steal a march on each other, and sometimes also by a certain feebleness of approach which has been characteristic of much of the post-war diplomacy of European countries. Since the war the European countries have not felt themselves to be in a strong position; they have sometimes responded by bluffing and sometimes by underestimating the power which in fact they possess. The point that Mr. Crosland makes about enlargement, that it is "an investment in the democratic future of Europe" is of the greatest importance. The democratic character of the European Community has helped to preserve democracy in Italy. Only a few years ago Spain, Portugal and Greece were all dictatorships. They are now all democracies or well on the road to democratic constitutions. When we see countries lost to freedom, this gain for freedom of three countries in Southern Europe is a matter of great advantage and helps to counter the fear that freedom and democracy are in decline in the world. The European Community has been damaged by the reluctance and exaggerated caution of the Labour Government in responding to Europe. A Labour Foreign Secretary is therefore in a special position, which no Conservative Foreign Secretary could enjoy, in being able to offer reassurance about Britain's future attitude to European affairs. This makes Mr. Crosland's speech not only an excellent one but a major one. It is a sound draft for Britain's future attitude towards Europe and a sound draft for the future development of the Community.

## A COWARDLY DECISION

The exact circumstances surrounding the arrest and subsequent release of Mr. Abu Daoud from French custody into Algerian freedom are still blurred, and there are contradictory versions of virtually every episode in the sequence of events. What is clear, however, is that a specially and hastily convened French court-sitting, contrary to practice, in camera, rejected both a German arrest warrant and an Israeli application for Mr. Daoud's continued detention, made under a Franco-Israeli extradition treaty. The reasons given by the Court, though they may be plausible on narrow legalistic grounds, cannot be accepted as genuine in the political context of the case. The magistrate ruled, on the Bavarian warrant, that it was invalid because the name mentioned on it did not correspond with the name under which Mr. Daoud appeared in court. Since it was widely known, certainly to the French authorities, that Mr. Daoud had entered France under a false name and passport, the failure of his real and false identities to coincide was hardly surprising, and it can scarcely be believed that that discrepancy, so easily explicable, could become a ground for his

release. The magistrate also used as a reason the fact that no formal confirmation of an extradition request had been received from the West German authorities, although there had been a telegram making such a request unofficially. As only three days had elapsed, and as it was known (or could have been easily ascertained) that the Federal Government were in the process of deciding on what steps to take, that reason, too, cannot be given much credence. The Israeli request was made under an agreement which, in practice, has acted up to now to the benefit of the French. It was not a formal extradition demand, but a request, under Article 10 of the extradition treaty between the two countries, that Mr. Daoud be held in detention for a period of 60 days in order to give time for the preparation of the official extradition request. The magistrate ruled that French law did not recognize Israeli jurisdiction over crimes committed in a third country, namely the Munich massacre. It is at least arguable that that is not a correct conclusion under French law. Even if it is, however, it is a decision which fell to be made when the formal extradition demand was received, not at the preliminary stage which was as far as the

Israeli had reached. Apart from its legal questionability, the magistrate's decision has prevented Israel from arguing its case. The French appear also to have failed to observe even the elementary courtesy of advising a friendly government of the existence of a hearing affecting it. The only realistic conclusion which the facts will bear is that the court's decision, although ostensibly based on legal grounds, was taken for political reasons, to rid the French government of an embarrassing presence, when in the throes of a policy of closer economic co-operation with the Arab states as evidenced by the huge new arms deal with Egypt. The cowardly and shameful decision is an insult not only to Israel and West Germany. It has done a disservice to the entire international community, and has made the fight against terrorism that much more difficult. The government's pusillanimous approach has also offended against its own system of justice. When it so clearly appears that the judiciary is not exempt from state interference with its duties, for political reasons, the entire judicial and legal system is demeaned and made suspect.

## THE PROCESS OF URBAN DECAY

Three teams of planning consultants produced the three reports on urban decay published yesterday. Their striking similarity of tone no doubt has some connexion with the fact that they have all been "guided in their researches" by Mr. Freeson, the Minister for Housing and Construction. When introducing the reports yesterday, Mr. Freeson gave a lively demonstration of the ministerial art of expressing enthusiasm without making any distinct commitments. The state of public policy, not to mention that of the public finances, made it difficult for him to do very much more. All is in the air on housing and planning policy, and all three reports declare emphatically that reclaiming deprived city areas must be expensive. One school of thought holds that reclamation will indeed be so expensive that the process of decline should simply be accepted. To rehouse a family in Lambeth or Liverpool can cost three times as much as providing a new house outside the conurbation. The disappearance from the centre of small-scale manufacturing industries and of inhabitants grown tired of dirt and noise are plainly signs of one of those profound social trends that it is futile simply

to resist. Fashions in planning tend to swing about, and it would be wrong to allow concern at the problems caused by the flight from the cities to obscure the fact that the cities are still fundamentally too crowded. But the penalties of change fall mainly on areas where people cannot help themselves, and where misguided planning and where misguided housing policies have often made matters far worse. Such communities cannot be left to disintegrate. It is small comfort to unemployed, unskilled workers in Small Heath or Stockwell that jobs are to be had in offices. Work in peripheral industrial estates is little use to people confined by administrative rigidity to council flats in the centre. A programme of action must take account of immediate hardships as well as of long-term prospects. The three reports see the problems of such areas not principally in terms of physical accommodation, as they often have been in the past, but in a wider economic context. Unemployment, poor communications and amenities all need to be treated, with housing, as aspects of one problem, impossible to solve by piecemeal methods. All three reports make unemployment their first priority, and rightly give great emphasis to training and retrain-

ing, to make people less dependent on the kinds of employment which are in decline. Perhaps more nostalgically, the Liverpool and Birmingham studies pin their hopes on a revival of manufacturing industry secured through subsidies. All three reports show a considerable suspicion of the existing administrative machinery—that of public housing departments in particular, but also of national and local government in general. The complaint that separate departments cannot cope with the complex problems of inner city areas has often been made. Two years ago the Home Office set up a programme intended to coordinate such activities and work close to the communities involved. It is still at an embryonic stage, however, waiting, like so much else in the field of planning, for Mr. Shore to give a lead. The Liverpool study's mistrust of local government is such that it proposes specific government grants so that councils cannot divert aid to other purposes. Not least among the problems of deprived urban areas is the feeling that they are on the edge of official attention, and that whatever the powers that be ordain will take little account of local feelings and hopes.

## Ukrainian dissenters

From Mr. Vladimir Bukovski and others. Sir, January 12-15 mark the fifth anniversary of the KGB's clampdown in Ukraine, which subsequently developed into a pogrom of the national movements in this and other non-Russian republics of the USSR. For nationalists in the USSR the idea of human rights is inseparable from that of national rights. Western experts maintain that the Ukrainian patriotic movement, sustained in 1972 the heaviest single KGB assault since 1953 of any dissenting group in the Soviet

Union. Purges affected every sector of Ukrainian life and well over 100 persons—mostly young writers, artists and scholars—were arrested and sentenced to inhumanly severe terms of imprisonment and exile. Many of these—Chornovil, Vitychyn, Sverstyuk, Plakhomyuk, Kravitsky, Shabatova, Gluzman—are well known in the West. In the West the importance of the national movements in the USSR, which are an integral and vital factor in the struggle for basic civil and political liberties in the USSR, seldom receive the amount of attention that they deserve. The fact that Russification has been elevated to the level of state policy indicates

the Soviet authorities' lack of sensitivity and tact in dealing with this serious problem. Considering that many of those currently imprisoned in the USSR were persecuted for defending their national cultures and languages, the least that can be done in the West is to ensure that the difference between Russia proper and the Soviet Union is understood, and that the two terms are not used interchangeably. Yours sincerely, V. BUKOVSKI, DAVID MARKHAM, MARINA VOIKHANSKAYA, HENK WOLZAK, BOHDAN NARAYLO.

## Release by France of Abu Daoud

From Mr. Lionel Bloch. Sir, The release of the Black September leader Abu Daoud by a Paris court must cause deep concern to everyone interested in the proper administration of justice. When the rule of error appears stronger than the rule of law, one has to look beyond the Elysée's short-sighted conception of *raison d'état*. The following facts are particularly relevant in this instance: 1. The extradition treaty between Israel and France was ratified on November 14, 1971—some 10 months before the Munich murders. Article 23 explicitly states that the treaty would apply to crimes committed before it came into force. In accordance with these terms, Israel requested the French police on January 10 to hold Abu Daoud in temporary detention and enclosed with its request a Detention Order issued by a Jerusalem magistrate. 2. Contrary to certain French attempts to befog the issue, the amendment of the Israeli Criminal Code conferring jurisdiction on Israeli courts for trying terrorists guilty of attacking its citizens abroad, became effective as from March 28, 1972—well before the Munich massacre. 3. Article 55 of the French Constitution of 1958 provided that there is a conflict between French legislation and an international convention to which France is a party, then the convention prevails. 4. According to the French Senate of March 10, 1972, all extradition hearings are to be held in public unless special circumstances can be validly pleaded. The Abu Daoud hearing was behind closed doors and no explanation for that exceptional procedure has been forthcoming. 5. It is accepted international practice to inform a state applying for the extradition of a wanted person of the legal proceedings involving such person. The French authorities failed to inform Israel of the hearing that led to Abu Daoud's release. 6. France signed the European Convention to outlaw terrorism on November 10, 1976. Although this Convention has not yet come into effect, it provides that the use of a automatic weapons and explosives or the seizing of hostages shall not be regarded as political crimes, and that there is an obligation to extradite those accused of committing such crimes. Some French Ministers have shown recently contempt for legal niceties, a police officer seeks refuge in the use of the Minister of Justice had to administer a public rebuff to his colleague Prince Poniowski for prejudging certain people in connection with the Broghe murder. In the Abu Daoud case, disregard for due legal process has reached unprecedented heights. The release, announced in a travesty of legal process, to a flagrant breach of France's international treaties and a serious setback to the efforts of the international community to curb terrorism. The French Government stands condemned for an action which seemed inconceivable, at least since the Dreyfus affair. Yours faithfully, LIONEL BLOCH, 9 Wimpole Street, W1.

**Press Council rulings**  
From Mr. Raymond Wacks. Sir, It is less with the substance of its adjudication than the manner in which it was reached that disquiet concerning the Press Council may legitimately be sounded. Lord Shawcross (January 7) defends the former at the expense of neglecting to address himself to the latter. The citizen will take comfort in his careful assurance that the Press Council "greatly welcomes informed discussion of its proceedings and gives all appropriate weight to any criticism which may be made of them". But such magnanimity is, with respect, both misplaced and supererogatory. It is misplaced because an individual who finds his private life subjected to a public inquisition seeks redress. The Press Council affords none. Nor does it provide the security of a deterrent to inquisitive gossip. A rap across the knuckles is the heaviest sentence for an errant editor. It is supererogatory because one would have hoped that all our institutions are susceptible to such rational appraisal and, where necessary, reform. The case of Mr. Colquhoun MP aside, Lord Shawcross refers to her friend, an ordinary member of the public, whose "privacy", the council ruled, had been invaded and the newspaper "condemned". So what? What is the effect of this decision? In short, nothing. In at least three respects the matter is confusing and unresolved: 1. The victim remains unprotected against these intrusions. 2. Neither editor nor complainant "wins" the case. To some extent therefore the Editor of the *Daily Mail* may be forgiven his view that the ruling was a victory and Lord Shawcross's castigation of him for his so doing (December 12, 1976) hardly inspires confidence in the judgment. "The Press Council did not find that the newspaper was right in what it did, but only that it had a right to do what it did." In the absence of a sanction it is frequently difficult to say whether the complainant's case has been proved. 3. The decision is neither binding on future deliberations of the Press Council nor consistent with earlier ones. The principle of freedom of expression warrants more respect than the peremptory, *ad hoc* formulation of standards that, despite the council's lay representation, leaves one with the unavoidable feeling that in this game the press is both player and referee. Yours etc, RAYMOND WACKS, Department of Management and Social Sciences, Oxford Polytechnic, Headington, Oxford, January 7.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Letting the grass grow in Lambeth

From the Leader of the Council, Lambeth Borough of Lambeth. Sir, In his article about Lambeth Council (January 11) Bernard Levin claims that if a local authority denies a newspaper report about its activities, the report may be relied upon as being wholly true. This is a convenient view for Mr. Levin to take since it enables him to produce a lengthy article on a subject about which he knows nothing without the need for tedious research other than a quick scan through the *Sunday papers* (which I admit can be tedious enough in itself). Indeed, I can well imagine your correspondent dashing off the piece while soaking in a hot tub prior to another evening's theatrical experience. The *Sunday Times* dropped against the soap dish and a large scotch and water balanced precariously at his elbow. At which point, I wonder, did he nod off?

This technique of second hand journalism has its dangers. Has it occurred to Mr. Levin, for example, that a press report really can be misinforming on occasion, even if it deals with what well known whipping boy, local government (whipped and outraged) did if Mr. Levin has his way, and appears in heavyweights Sunday paper under the by line of so distinguished a journalist as Rosemary Rigger?

Thus reports Mr. Levin, vicariously and wrongly that a housing association has offered to put into habitable condition 22 of the houses in Lambeth which are the subject of the present dispute at no cost to public funds (Mr. Levin's italics, of course, not mine). Did the glow of the backbiting author's normally razor sharp wit and prevent him asking himself from whence, then, the money was to be found? The answer, needless to say, is from the taxpayer, on this occasion by way of a government body called the Housing Corporation.

Again, a little investigation would have shown that the old LCC, then the GLC and now Lambeth Borough Council had very good reasons for designating this particular area for parkland in the first place, namely a serious lack of open space in Kensington which the clearance of St. Agnes Place will help to alleviate.

This Council has followed a consistent policy of acquiring these properties and housing the occupants, who have been most anxious to move out of the derelict houses. It is perhaps significant that it is only since illegal squatters have recently moved into the street in large numbers (there are about 90 in occupation at present) that the agitation has started to keep the houses empty. I should not be able to say that we have made no commitment to rehouse these squatters when they are evicted through the Courts.

### Trial by jury

From the Chairman of Council, The Magistrates' Association. Sir, The Chairman of the Bar in his lecture (January 10) states that the James Committee did not acknowledge in its Report that it must be inherently less likely that in minor thefts the prosecution will establish the guilt of an accused person before juries than before magistrates, for the reasons which he gives. The logical deduction to be made from this is that the Committee considered that magistrates were as competent to try such cases as juries, and accordingly just as likely to acquit an innocent person. Evidence was certainly given to the Committee, mainly by the legal profession, that magistrates were "prosecution minded", but that this evidence was not entirely accepted by the Committee (of which I was a member) is shown by its recommendations. Your article of January 6 surmises that in all but a small proportion of cases the result would be the same whatever the forum. This small number could of course, exercised their right to appeal to the Crown Court.

It is not generally understood that magistrates undergo courses of training in their duties, which have been obligatory to new magistrates since 1966. No such courses are available to juries, members of whom may never have participated in a criminal trial. It is difficult to follow the reasoning of the Chairman of the Bar that twelve are more likely to acquit the innocent than three experienced magistrates. It has not so far been noted in your columns that a belief in one's innocence is not the only reason why a jury may acquit an accused on a technicality. It is to be regretted that some of the Committee's recommendations improving the lot of the magistrates have not been incorporated in the Bill. Could I solicit the support of yourself and your colleagues in these matters? Yours faithfully, J. B. EDWARDS, Chairman of the Council, The Magistrates' Association, 28 Fitzroy Square, W1, January 11.

**From Mr. Theodore Wallace**  
Sir, In your leading article of January 6 you rightly stress the gravity of removing the right to trial by jury in so-called "trivial" cases of theft involving under £20. The seriousness of a conviction for theft of however small an amount for a person of previous good character must be obvious to all.

### Coalition government

From Lord Blake, FBA. Sir, Mr. Michael Foot, replying on television last night (January 10) to a question from Mr. Ludovic Kennedy about proportional representation, said that it would lead to coalition government and quoted Disraeli's remark—"England does not allow coalitions". It is not at all clear what justification Disraeli made for this proposition. When he made it in December, 1852, it was certainly true that he did not love the particular coalition of Whigs and Peelites which was about to eject the Conservative government, and like many politicians he was not averse to making a sweep-

### A settlement for the Banabans

From Sir John Peel. Sir, In his article in your issue of January 10, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, called upon the Government to deal generously with the Banabans both financially and politically. I am sure that nobody would want to dispute this, but in righting any wrong which may have been done to the Banabans care must be taken not to do wrong to the Gilbert Islands. Sir Bernard, like the recent and one-sided BBC television production *Go tell it to the judge*, stated that the link between Ocean Island and the Gilbert Islands was forged by Britain purely for her own administrative and financial convenience. This does not stand up to the facts. The link is precolonial and the story is well known to every old man in the islands. The Banaban village names come from Beru and date from the time of an important chief marriage between the two islands. Inter-island marriage, always necessary for these small island populations, has been made easier by modern communications and in 1945, 152 of the 337 men who went to settle Rabi Island came from islands other than Ocean.

Even today, of the 2,000 living on Rabi, some 250 have both parents born in Gilbert Islands other than Ocean. Nearly everyone has relatives in the Gilbert Islands, some owning land there elsewhere than on Ocean Island, and, of course, the language spoken by the Banabans is the same Gilbertese spoken throughout the group. The point must also be made that over the years the revenue received from phosphate by the Gilbert Islands Government has been in lieu of normal taxation. Seen in that context it is not the excessive sum implied by the BBC film. The Gilbert Islands has a point of view and it must not be overlooked. Let there be a generous settlement for the Banabans, but let it also be honourable. Yours faithfully, JOHN PEELE, Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, 1949-51, 51 Cambridge Street, SW1, January 11.

**Divided Cyprus**  
From Mr. C. C. McLaughlin. Sir, Mr. J. A. Ashford, High Commissioner in London, complains (Letters, December 26) about the wholesale looting of Greek Cypriot properties in the Turkish occupied areas of Cyprus. In common with hundreds of British citizens living in that area, I have been looting, too, but I do not claim that we have recovered from the house of a Turk living in an adjacent Turkish village. No action has been taken against the thief as the very excellent Turkish Cypriot police, who made the recovery, explained that there were so many looters it was not possible to take action against them all.

I have today received a letter from our Foreign and Commonwealth Office, in the course of which they say: "We are continuing our efforts to see that the Turkish Cypriot administration sets up its promised, but regrettably still awaited, Claims Commission." This two-and-a-half years after the invasion. We British citizens were in no way involved in the Turkish/Greek quarrel and Her Majesty's Government has done nothing to protect our rights, and what is not generally appreciated is that it is not only their moral but also legal duty to do so, as Britain is a signatory to the 1960 Geneva Convention on Cyprus, which Guarantee covers "the independence, territorial integrity and security of the Republic of Cyprus". Furthermore, the British Government's failure to protect us or to pursue our claim for redress constitutes a dereliction of duty under the European Convention of Human Rights. Yours faithfully, J. C. McLAUGHLIN, 124-126 Denmark Hill, SES, January 4.

**Napoleon's coat**  
From Mr. E. Yarrou. Sir, I do not believe that the coat recently purchased at auction on behalf of the Duke of Wellington is in fact the actual coat worn by Napoleon at the battle in spite of its being so described in the sale catalogue.

All the accounts of the memorable and valorous retreat of La Garde down the road from La Belle Alliance to Genappe, protecting their Emperor all the way, agree that on the narrow bridge over the Dyle at Genappe Napoleon was forced to abandon his coach and take to horseback to escape the Prussians who were at his heels.

In the abandoned coach were found all his treasure and personal possessions including a dress uniform to the living of the coat of which a cache of diamonds had been seen (cf. Howarth: *Waterloo* p. 227). This uniform was intended to be worn by Napoleon for the victory parade in Brussels the next day, and indeed all the Garde carried their dress uniforms in their knapsacks for this purpose.

There can be little doubt that it was the coat which came into the possession of Field Marshal Blucher and so into that of his descendants and so to the sale. The most that can be said of it is that it was certainly present at the battle of Waterloo, but in the Emperor's coat, not on his back! It is interesting to speculate on what became of the actual battle stained coat worn by him on that memorable day. From Charleville to Paris he hardly drew breath, he is unlikely to have removed his coat.

The first thing he did when he reached Paris was to take a bath, so that his coat was certainly off his shoulders then, and it is overwhelmingly probable that he put on a fresh uniform after his bath. What then became of the "battle coat"? We do not know. But it is in the highest degree unlikely that Blucher got it ever on the strength of a dubious dictum by Disraeli? Yours faithfully, THEODORE WALLACE, 5 Paper Buildings, ECA, January 10.

Whether England loses coalitions or not she has frequently had to put up with them. In the 80 years from 1835 to 1975 Britain was governed by coalitions for 27 years (32 if one counts the National Government of 1935-40). Admittedly we have had no coalitions since the end of the Second World War. Has our post-war history been such a great success under single-party governments that coalitions should be ruled out for ever on the strength of a dubious dictum by Disraeli? Yours faithfully, BLAKE, House of Lords.

ing generalization from a particular instance. Whether England loses coalitions or not she has frequently had to put up with them. In the 80 years from 1835 to 1975 Britain was governed by coalitions for 27 years (32 if one counts the National Government of 1935-40). Admittedly we have had no coalitions since the end of the Second World War. Has our post-war history been such a great success under single-party governments that coalitions should be ruled out for ever on the strength of a dubious dictum by Disraeli? Yours faithfully, BLAKE, House of Lords.



## Tougher replacement seen for prices body

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

Replacement of the Price Commission next summer by a new body having wider powers, particularly in adjudicating the cost-effectiveness of companies, is being considered by the Government. It could replace the old Price and Incomes Board.

Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, is understood to have prepared an initial discussion document looking at six various options for continuation of price restraint when the present price code's lifetime ends on July 31.

Detailed discussions on the future of price restraint have until now been confined to what is to be held with the TUC, the Confederation of British Industry, the Retail Consortium and other interested bodies.

These are expected to be held with the new body next week, after which a fully-fledged consultative document will be put out by Mr Hattersley.

A major option in the initial discussion document, it is understood, is for the Price Commission to be abolished on July 31 to be replaced by a body with more extensive powers, especially looking into questions of efficiency.

It could take it into consideration questions like manufacturing companies' access to levels-thorny territory as far as the trade union movement is concerned.

What is not clear is whether the new body would also look into questions of cost-effectiveness in the nationalized industries, which the TUC would probably strongly oppose.

At present the Price Commission's powers over the nationalized industries are limited. Sir Arthur Cockfield, the Minister of Industry, in the past has at pains to point out that it does not control such prices but that they are the responsibility of the

## last year. Details given of S & J chief's terms

By John Breeman

Hestair, which yesterday extended its 55.2m share offer for Sheffield hand-tool maker Spear & Jackson International has drawn attention in its latest offer document to the size and timing of a service contract recently arranged for Mr Leonard Grosbard, S & J's managing director.

Hestair has extended its offer in this bitterly fought takeover until January 24, but has closed the cash alternative.

It says that the managing director's contract was "extended on 7th December, 1976 after the announcement of our 18.5 per cent shareholding and immediately prior to the announcement of our offer".

Mr Grosbard has five contracts totalling £30,502 a year and running until December 1981. Hestair says that Mr Grosbard's contract with S & J International "includes *inter alia* a requirement that he should take his wife on all journeys and visits of more than two days duration on the company's business".

Mr Grosbard, commenting on Hestair's document, explained that he spent some months of the year abroad on company business. "As I want to stay married I take my wife Elizabeth. I do not take her on short journeys. . . but I have to go to the United States and Australia, where we have companies".

On the extension of the contract, he says his contract has been on a five-year basis since he joined the group six years

Mr John Wright, president of the Shipbuilders and Repairers' National Association, led a delegation to Mr Varley to impress on him the gravity of the world situation, the plight of many British yards and the urgent need for measures to

secure a reasonable volume of new orders in the first six months.

The SRNA team suggested that consideration should be given to advancing some de-

velopment, recently, approval, under which can receive grants for part of the cost of a ship payable over a year period.

## £43m support scheme for data processing

By Kenneth Owen

Despite "formidable challenges" from the United States and Japan, Europe is to move its centre of gravity into the high-technology and capital-intensive industries, a senior European Commission executive said in London yesterday.

Mr Christopher Layton, head of the Commission's department responsible for the electronics, telecommunications, aerospace and transport industries, was explaining the reasons for the Commission's proposals for a £43m four-year programme of support for the European data processing industry.

Mr Layton said he hoped this programme was basic political agreement for the next six months.

A Community Commission spokesman said Layton said, "under support would be provided for the development of a computer and peripheral of the hardware and the electronics sector."

Development of processing, telecommunication and electronic industries was essential related. The Commission said Europe's society was based on its skill in using technologies.

**THE POUND**

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	1.62	1.57
Austria Sch	30.50	28.50
Belgium Fr	65.50	62.50
Canada \$	1.76	1.71
Denmark Kr	10.56	9.96
Finland Mkks	6.70	6.45
France Fr	8.76	8.44
Germany Dm	4.24	4.02
Greece Dr	74.00	70.00
Hongkong \$	8.35	7.90
Italy L.	1500.00	1510.00
Japan Yn	525.00	506.00
Netherlands Gld	4.44	4.21
Norway Kr	9.30	8.94
Portugal Esc	59.50	55.50
S Africa Rd	2.03	1.87
Spain Pes	121.00	113.00
Sweden Kr	7.45	7.10
Switzerland Fr	4.42	4.18
US \$	1.75	1.70
Yugoslavia Dnr	34.25	33.00

**Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.**

**Westland Aircraft** 20

**Preliminary Announcement:**  
**T. Cowie** 19


**Interim Statement:**  
**Scottish & Newcastle**  
**Breweries** 23

**medical group**

**Thomas Tilling,**  
national holding com-  
interests include b-  
piles, engineering,  
and insurance, is to  
overseas medical su-  
press with a \$15 mil-  
agreed takeover of  
Inc of Houston, Tex.

Tilling's offer of-  
is recommended by  
medico management  
together with empl-  
company, hold ar-  
Intermedco's share-  
which is to be fur-  
medium-term Un-  
dollar in advance  
but raised to Amer-  
made in the form  
merger. In this  
needs only a sim-  
of Intermedco sta-  
gain 100 per cent  
acquisition is sub-  
used Bank of E-  
United States me-  
lations.

A summary of the  
business and fin-  
appears on page 2



# T. COWIE LIMITED

---

**Preliminary Report Year Ended 30th September, 1976**

	1976	1975
Turnover .. .. .	£25,600,000	£18,100,000
Profit before interest .. .. .	£1,739,000	£1,536,000
Interest .. .. .	£807,000	£802,000
Profit before taxation .. .. .	£932,000	£734,000
Taxation @ 52% (Note 1) .. .. .	£377,000	£290,000
Profit after taxation .. .. .	£555,000	£444,000
<b>Dividends: (pence per share) (Note 2)</b>		
Interim .. .. . 6.000p (1975 - 0.5500p)		
Final proposed .. .. . 0.926p (1975 - 0.8373p)		
Total for year .. .. . 1.526p (1975 - 1.3873p)	£147,000	£131,000
Profit after dividends .. .. .	£408,000	£313,000
Earnings per share .. .. .	4.87p	3.89p

**Note 1.** It is anticipated that as a result of Stock Appreciation Relief the liability to Corporation Tax on the 1976 profit will be limited to £12,000; the balance of the £377,000 provision being in respect of deferred taxation.

**Note 2.** The cost of dividends is after taking into account waiver of dividends by the Chairman amounting to £27,468 (1975 - £27,653).

---

This is a new group record result, profit before taxation at £932,000 being 27 per cent ahead of the previous record set last year. The increase in turnover to some degree reflects action taken to keep within Price Commission profit reference levels.

All group activities have made good progress during the year and trading in the current financial year to date is most satisfactory.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at Millfield House, Sunderland, on 17th March, 1977 and the proposed Final Dividend of 0.926p. per share will be paid on 17th March, 1977, to the Shareholders on the Register at 5 p.m. on 4th February, 1977.

*Millfield, Sunderland*

**12th January, 1977**

*By Order Of The Board*

**T. COWIE Chairman**

## Shaikh Yamani predicts a gradual shift in Opec's pricing pattern

Beirut, Jan 13.—Crude oil prices are bound to go up this month, but will decrease gradually later to \$12.90 (£7.60) a barrel, Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Minister of Petroleum said in an interview today.

Shaikh Yamani told *Al Hawadeth*, a Beirut magazine, that the two-step 15 per cent price increase by 11 of the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had created "price differences".

Opec pricing was based on Saudi Arabia's "Arabian light", which sold at \$11.51 a barrel until January 1, when the increase went into effect. Prices of other grades of crude are calculated relative to this.

"No one knows precisely what prices they have set for their crude grades. In theory, they have raised the price of the Saudi crude by 10 per cent, but they have not specifically touched on their own oil. Therefore, it is expected that there will be differences in prices among the 11 countries," he said.

"I believe that prices will go

up by more than 5 per cent during January, then prices will begin to go down gradually to the level we set," Shaikh Yamani told *Al Hawadeth*.

Saudi Arabia's daily production rate of 8.5 million barrels is to be raised to 10 million he said.

"The Saudi position will clarify the oil picture and add a touch of moderation and responsibility to Opec. This, I believe, will be a factor of strength for Opec."

He praised Indonesia for backing out of Opec's decision by limiting its price increase to 5 per cent.

"Indonesia has acted realistically. It could not have acted otherwise. If it were to stick to the 10 per cent hike, then it would not have found markets for its oil."

Shaikh Yamani predicted a decrease in Saudi production "when the price situation is clarified and returns to normal."

He dismissed as "wishful thinking" alleged speculation that he would quit his ministry and be named ambassador to an unspecified country.

In another interview *Al*

*Hawadeth* quoted Mr. Frank Junger, chairman of the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco), as saying that market conditions will force Opec members to limit their price increase to 5 per cent.

"Initially, consumers will prefer buying the cheaper oil and avoid the more expensive. This means that countries which increased their oil prices by 10 per cent will have to reduce their prices in order to avoid losing their markets," said Mr. Junger.

He said Aramco's potential production capacity was "well above 11 million barrels" a day.

Kuwait: Shaikh Yamani arrived in Abu Dhabi today for consultation with the local oil minister and press reports that some oil-producing states are urging a fresh Opec conference to review oil prices.—AP-Dow Jones.

Talks on cutbacks: The Gulf Oil Corporation has held inconclusive talks in Kuwait with the Kuwaiti oil minister on their request to reduce contracted oil purchases. Reuters reports, quoting informed sources.

## Bonn threatens EEC stand on shipbuilding

From David Cross  
Brussels, Jan 13

The European Commission is pressing on with its preparation of measures to shield the EEC's shipbuilding industry against Japanese competition in the wake of this week's failure in Paris to work out an orderly share-out of dwindling orders.

But its work is being overshadowed by West German and Danish reluctance to the introduction of support measures. Any action would have to be taken by member government on the basis of Commission proposals.

Commenting on this week's largely abortive shipbuilding talks within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Signor Costantino Frix, the Community's negotiator in Paris, said the next round of OECD shipbuilding talks planned for February 8 and 9 would "verify once and for all if the Japanese are sensitive to a problem which has important political ramifications".

The Community is seeking agreement by the Japanese to a 50-50 share-out of orders.

Well-informed officials in Brussels see divisions between the West Germans and the Danes, on the one hand, and the British, French and Italians, on the other, as a threat to possible joint Community action.

Peter Hill writes: Measures to be discussed by officials of EEC countries next week includes subsidies for shipyards and shipowners, with the possibility of longer-term action involving formulation of a maritime policy for the Community and action against Japan on the general trade front.

Estimates in Brussels indicate that shipyard support running at about \$600m a year would be needed, with possibly between 2 and 3 per cent being funded through EEC agencies. The British Government might have to face a subsidy bill of £70m-£80m a year for its own shipyards.

But yesterday the Community's allegations of Japanese inroads into the market for new building last year received a setback, with publication of figures showing that Japan gained only 45.9 per cent of the near-2,000 new orders placed throughout the world.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Part played by free enterprise in United States air fare structure

From Mr L. H. Langley  
Sir, Your correspondent, Mr A. J. Burkart, (January 10), on the subject of comparing air fares in Europe with those in the United States, has chosen to disregard or is not aware of the most significant factors in the development of lower fares in America. I refer, of course, to competition and free enterprise.

While the population comparisons he makes have some small bearing on the subject, the fact is that, on most key routes in the United States, it is traditional for at least three airlines to compete for traffic and in general this has brought about consumer benefits in terms of lower fares and other service improvements.

In Europe, on the other hand, the growth of the civil air transport industry since the end of the Second World War has been marked by an almost universal succession of so-called "pooling" arrangements whereby agreements are made by the two flag airlines operating each route linking major cities, to limit capacity and share revenues or profit.

Pooling has led to reduction in competition; limits on capacity and, therefore, com-

fort; not to mention choice of carrier, and latterly—and of most importance—elimination of the need to reduce fares.

Following the world fuel crisis, capacity agreements have become more fashionable. The fundamental fact remains, however, that academics juggling with figures of population, etc. form no substitute for free enterprise and open competition if the customer is to benefit—and this applies equally, I believe, to all forms of transport.

Yours faithfully,  
L. H. LANGLEY,  
General Manager—United Kingdom,  
Trans World Airlines,  
214 Oxford Street,  
London W1N 0HA,  
January 10.

From Mr A. J. Lucking  
Sir, Mr Burkart criticizes your Air Correspondent's comparisons of United States and European air fares. But one aspect of the United States air fare structure from which we might learn is that an intensive five-year investigation there has resulted in a move towards "cost-based" charges. I and others believe that this is one of the reforms needed in E the current "market pr has resulted in indeh overcharging of those eligible for discounts. Mo the current policy guida the Civil Aviation Au specifies that each Other differences whi Burkart does not menti that an American collects on average up per cent of the standar from each passenger, t about 72 per cent her frequent European irrat fully booked services because 53 per cent of th are sold here, against les 53 per cent in the United Each Coach Class passen given up to 15 per cent snace than those tra Economy in Europe. Fin costs about twice as m sell a seat here, an ext nary situation which Mr B and his colleagues are placed to investigate.

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. LUCKING,  
Flat 20,  
17, Broad Court,  
Bow Street,  
London, WC1,  
January 11.

## Building society rates likely to be pegged

By Margaret Stone

Building society borrowers should benefit from the trend towards a gentle lowering of interest rates. It is now considered extremely improbable that the Council of the Building Societies Association will recommend an increase in the investment end mortgage rates today.

A move to increase the mortgage rate from the present 12½ per cent, which had the favour of a strong body of opinion of the council, was postponed at the December meeting in order to assess the impact of the International Monetary Fund loan arrangements on the level of interest rates in general.

In the event, the modest but successive cuts in the minimum lending rate, which now stands at 14 per cent compared with 14½ per cent in early December,

has restored the confidence of building society lenders.

This has been further shored up by December net receipts. In an early press release, the societies would be experiencing a net outflow of funds by the end of the month. However, once the December spending spree was over, the situation improved and it now appears that the net inflow will be similar to that of November, at around £23m.

The societies have also drawn another crumb of comfort from more detailed analysis of November receipts. It seems that about £30m of funds were withdrawn during November to enable borrowers to repay their mortgage debt in response to the increased mortgage interest rate which came into effect that month.

## NVT chairman in talks on Meriden rescue

By Derek Harris

Mr Lever, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is expected today to draw Mr Dennis Poore, chairman of NVT Motorcycles, into the discussions on a rescue package for the Meriden workers' cooperative.

Mr Lever and Mr Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry, are studying ways of keeping the cooperative alive following government rejection of an extra £1m aid. Half of this aid was wanted to buy industrial rights and marketing assets from NVT. This arrangement expires in July.

Mr Poore said last night that the £500,000 figure had been agreed with the cooperative. "This money will then go back to the Government as part-redeemption of their investment in NVT. So that part of a package would cost the Government nothing," he added.

## In brief

### West German borrowing need lower by DM6,500m

From Peter Norman  
Bonn, Jan 13

West Germany's federal government net borrowing requirement last year was more than DM6,500m (about £1,550m) lower than had been expected.

The Finance Ministry today disclosed that only DM26,000m of last year's federal budget spending had to be financed through borrowing, compared with the DM32,500m net borrowing requirement approved by Parliament.

Tax income at DM136,000m was DM4,500m higher than forecasts, reflecting higher revenues from income and corporation taxes.

Federal spending, on the other hand, was at DM162,000m some DM2,000m below target.

output last year by 10.6 per cent on the previous year to a total of 19,068,300 tonnes, was badly hit by problems at some of its major plants in the first half of the year.

Until December, its weekly crude steel output was running at some 430,000 tonnes, but because of reduced demand it is now intended to cut production.

### Steel output up 10.8pc on 1975 levels

Britain's steel industry boosted output last year by 10.8 per cent on 1975 levels, with total output of 22,259,000 tonnes. But the industry was still feeling the effects of the widespread recession of 1975.

In the early part of 1976 there was a resurgence in demand, but it proved short-lived. The BSC, which increased

BP chlorine project

BP Chemicals International yesterday announced expenditure of £15m on modernization of its chlorine production plant at Sandbach, Cheshire. Additional facilities will increase output to 82,000 tons a year from the present 55,000 tons. The scheme, which also involves improvements and modifications to existing facilities, is due for completion in 1980.

### Truck imports at 14pc

Increasing sales of Japanese vans and pick-up trucks helped to boost the importers' share of the United Kingdom commercial vehicle market to almost 14 per cent for 1976, compared with 11.7 per cent a year earlier, according to figures issued today by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. Total British sales of trucks last year were 10,000, a 10 per cent down on 1975 at 20,923.

### Car deliveries strike

A strike by drivers at James, Car Deliveries, Birmingham, has stopped deliveries from British Leyland's Rover plant at Solihull and Triumph plant at Coventry.

### 'Backward step' no answer to thefts from shops

From Mr Harry Shepherd  
Sir, Miss Sammy's suggestion (January 6) that theft from shops can be contained by retailers reverting to expensive, inefficient and long-discarded merchandising methods is mistaken in principle and regressive in practice.

Some form of customer selection with varied degrees of staff assistance has become an important element in the improvement of productivity in modern retailing. It is a dis-economy to load unnecessary wage costs on to prices, and the customers, many of whom are women, appreciate the ability to shop simply and speedily.

In any case, there is no correlation between the numbers employed in retailing and the incidence of theft from shops.

For the three years 1973-75, when Department of Employment figures show that the numbers employed in retailing

remained stable at 1.87 million, shoplifting offences known to the police increased by 35 per cent.

Miss Stamp calls the approach of the Association for the Prevention of Theft in Shops negative because it is willing to accept pilferage of £500m a year. The association has been founded precisely because shopkeepers can no longer tolerate this fastest growing area of crime, when it is honest customers, by far the vast majority, who are paying for the depredations of a vigorous minority.

When the association appoints its director shortly, and the association's programme is announced, she will find her epithet not only premature but inappropriate.

Yours faithfully,  
HARRY SHEPHERD,  
Council Member,  
The Association for the Prevention of Theft in Shops,  
19 Buckingham Gate,  
London SW1.

### Phone rentals and the old

From Mr William Worth  
Sir, I note in your fine pages a forecast of inc Post Office telephone pro If any reductions in cl are to be considered, I plead for a reduction in rather than call charges.

The numbers of the who are often lonely and times infirm, are a increasing, and it would n lot to them and to their f and relations, if they effort to have a tele installed, or afford to ma one where it is already inst.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM WORTH,  
9 Old Barn Lane,  
Croxley Green,  
Rickmansworth,  
Hertfordshire.

### No miracle?

From Mr Stephen Schattner  
Sir, New Year resolutions surprisingly, have gone o fashion. But could you make one, please: no long use the term "German econ miracle"—as you did ro page 17 "German econ miracle questioned by uni Why? Because there never a "miracle". The expulsi millions of ethnic Germans Eastern Europe mean; mil more mouths to be fed in war Germany. But it also m millions more hands and b to create resources withi social frame-work so aply cribed by Sir Alec Rande's letter today.

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHEN SCHATTMANN,  
65c Wigmore Street,  
London W1H 9LG.

## Europe MPs call for fair export credits

From Alan Wood  
Luxembourg, Jan 13

A resolution calling on the EEC Council of Ministers and the Commission to increase their efforts to harmonize the export credit terms of member states with a view to achieving mutual fairness was carried at the European Parliament here today.

MPs also asked the Council

and the Commission to seek international understanding with other major trading nations on a common discipline for aids to exports, with the objective of achieving fair competition between the EEC and other nations in trade with third countries.

The resolution was based on a report drawn up for the Parliament's committee on

external economic relations by Mr James Spicer, Conservative MP for West Dorset. He emphasised that it was essential to harmonize the whole range of aids to exports: credit guarantees, investment guarantees, reduced rates of interest, and so on. If fair competition between member states in external trade was ever to be achieved,

external economic relations by Mr James Spicer, Conservative MP for West Dorset. He emphasised that it was essential to harmonize the whole range of aids to exports: credit guarantees, investment guarantees, reduced rates of interest, and so on. If fair competition between member states in external trade was ever to be achieved,



N.V. KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSCHE PETROLEUM MAATSCHAPPIJ  
(ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY)  
AND  
THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED

Royal Dutch Petroleum Company ("Royal Dutch") and The "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ("Shell Transport"), the two Parent Companies of the Royal Dutch/Shell Group of companies ("the Group"), have agreed on certain supplemental arrangements with regard to the treatment of taxes and tax benefits in the 60:40 division between them of dividends from companies of the Group, beginning with dividends in respect of the year 1977. The first dividends to which the supplemental arrangements will apply will accordingly be the interim dividends to be declared in the autumn of this year.

Taxation of the profits of Group companies is borne by those companies and its impact is felt automatically by Royal Dutch and Shell Transport in due proportions by reason of their 60:40 interests. In addition, as mentioned in their successive Annual Reports, long-standing arrangements between the Parent Companies contain provisions whereby any taxes in the nature of or corresponding to an income tax on dividends received by them from Group companies shall also be borne in the same 60:40 proportions. These then relate to the treatment of taxes and tax benefits related to the dividends which shareholders receive from Royal Dutch and from Shell Transport. This was not dealt with in the 60:40 arrangements.

The United Kingdom Finance Act 1972, by the adoption of what is generally described as an "imputation" system of taxation, created a situation in which the payment of a dividend to Shell Transport by a U.K. Group company has the dual consequences firstly of requiring the payment by the Group company of an amount of tax related to the amount of the dividend, called advance corporation tax ("ACT"), which is available for set-off against U.K. corporation tax on profits of Group companies; and secondly of giving rise to a tax credit of a corresponding amount for Shell Transport, the benefit of which is subsequently passed on to its shareholders when it pays its own dividend. ACT thus has some of the characteristics of a tax on profits which falls to be borne 60:40 and some of the characteristics of a tax which is effectively paid on behalf of Shell Transport's shareholders and which is therefore outside the 60:40 arrangements. This introduction of an imputation tax credit for the recipient of the dividend constituted a new element for which no express provision had previously been made in the arrangements regarding the 60:40 division of dividends between the two Parent Companies.

In the face of this change in the U.K. fiscal system, Royal Dutch and Shell Transport took the view that the need had arisen to seek a long-term supplement to their arrangements covering, as far as possible, the impact of changes in tax legislation affecting either of them.

Both Parent Companies recognised the difficulty of finding an immediate solution in the absence of express provisions in their existing arrangements. Some interim arrangement was clearly necessary to deal with the immediate problem associated with ACT. So, as has been communicated in recent Annual Reports, Royal Dutch and Shell Transport agreed that, without prejudice to the ultimate resolution of the problem, for the time being ACT and the ensuing benefit would form part of Shell Transport's 40% share of Group dividends. In agreeing to this interim arrangement Shell Transport took into account the fact that, not only was the benefit of the ensuing tax credit confined to Shell Transport's shareholders, but ACT was an immediate tax burden on the Group and the prospect for offsetting it against liability of a Group company for corporation tax was then uncertain. An additional factor was that the changes in U.K. tax law were accompanied by an extension of transitional tax relief intended to provide a measure of compensation for

companies which derived most of their income from outside the U.K., which relief was received by Shell Transport.

Following an exhaustive examination both of the problem raised by the U.K. Finance Act 1972 and of the need to take account so far as possible of other changes which could be envisaged in fiscal legislation, the two Parent Companies have now reached agreement in endorsing certain principles. This agreement will supplement the previous arrangements between them about the treatment of taxation in the 60:40 division of dividends from the Group companies. It will take effect beginning with Group dividends payable to Royal Dutch and to Shell Transport in respect of the year 1977, and will replace the above-mentioned interim arrangement.

Under the 60:40 arrangements as now supplemented, any tax benefit which arises to a Parent Company or which would arise to the holders of its ordinary shares on an immediate full onward distribution to them of Group dividends (assuming all such shareholders for this purpose to be individuals resident and subject to tax in the country of residence of the Parent Company, in question), and which in either case is a benefit related to the liability to tax of a Group company, will be brought into account by that Parent Company towards its share in the 60:40 division of dividends from the Group companies. This establishes as a general principle the concept which has been applied to the treatment to date of ACT and the ensuing tax benefit, and therefore will not change the earnings per share as reported by the Parent Companies.

As will be appreciated, these new arrangements have not been agreed upon by Royal Dutch and Shell Transport without consideration of their legal rights under existing arrangements. Against the background of the difference between the fiscal systems of their respective countries of residence, there was a divergence of opinion as to the application of the long established arrangements between them to tax benefits such as those resulting from the introduction in the U.K. of an imputation system. In these circumstances the Boards of Royal Dutch and Shell Transport have agreed that Shell Transport should receive a consideration for agreeing to the adoption of the new arrangements.

Accordingly, by way of supplement to any dividend paid by a Group company to Shell Transport as part of its share in Group income under the 60:40 arrangements in respect of the years 1977 to 1984 inclusive, Shell Transport will be entitled to receive a supplementary dividend of 15% of the cash amount of the dividend to which it relates. Neither such supplementary dividend nor any tax benefit referable thereto will be brought into account under the 60:40 arrangements.

Using for the purposes of illustration earnings and level of distributions as in the last year for which there are completed accounts (1975), and assuming no change in the rate of tax, the supplementary dividends to Shell Transport have a marginal effect on the earnings per share of the two Parent Companies. I.e. in the case of Royal Dutch a decrease from N.L. 23.66 to N.L. 23.31, and in the case of Shell Transport an increase from 60.61p to 62.11p. On this same basis, the amount of the dividends to be declared by Royal Dutch would be unlikely to be affected by such supplementary dividends. In the case of Shell Transport, under currently applicable restrictions in the U.K. upon dividend distributions, no increase in dividend declarations will be possible as a result of such supplementary dividends being added to the sums available for distribution to its shareholders in due course.

13th January, 1977

## Westland Aircraft Limited

The Queen's Award to Industry has been won seven times by companies in the Westland Group.

### Points from the Statement by the Chairman, Sir David Collins, C.B.E., D.Sc.(Hon.), C.Eng., F.I.Mech.E., F.I.Prod.E., F.R.Ae.S.

**RESULTS**—The overall performance of the Company has improved this year, principally due to the increased profitability of Westland Helicopters Limited. This is encouraging at this time of difficult trading. The Lynx is a fine helicopter which has already been ordered by four countries in addition to Great Britain and France. It is now entering its most active selling phase and we are confident of its future success. The turnover for the year of £131.2m exceeded that of last year by £23m, an increase of 21%. Exports of £59.1m exceeded those of last year by £3.6m. The pre-tax profit for the year amounted to £9.3m compared with £7.2m last year, an increase of 29%. This year the tax charged against profit has been restricted to the sums actually payable, amounting to £1.1m. No charge has been made for deferred tax of £4.6m which will probably never become payable.

**WESTLAND HELICOPTERS**—Production of the Lynx is now well under way and we expect to achieve substantial deliveries during 1977. Work on the uprated naval version of the Lynx which uses a more powerful version of the Rolls-Royce "Gem" engine is proceeding satisfactorily.

We have received instructions to proceed with the manufacture of a further batch of Mark 2 Sea King helicopters for the Royal Navy.

**BRITISH HOVERCRAFT CORPORATION**—Construction of the sixth SR.N4 is on programme and the craft will be wheeled out early in 1977. It will be operated by Hoverloyd Limited later in the year. Work is proceeding on the new structure for lengthening the first British Rail SR.N4.

**NORMALAIR-GARRETT** improved its performance both in terms of financial results and in new market penetration.

**WESTLAND ENGINEERS**—The demand for domestic garage doors has been maintained.

**PROSPECTS**—"The improvements in the profitability of the helicopter company are continuing, but the extent thereof depends largely on volume for which we need further export orders. For 1976/77 the Group's profit, barring unforeseen circumstances, should exceed that of the previous year."

	1976 £'000	1975 £'000
Turnover	131,239	108,354
Profit before tax	9,342	7,204
Profit after tax and minority interests	7,692	3,295
Earnings per share	12.97p	6.96p
Dividends	2.85049p	2.59135p

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Company Secretary at Yeovil.



### Operating Companies

Westland Helicopters Limited  
Yeovil and Weston—super-Mare  
Sea King, Commando,  
Navy Lynx, Multi-role Lynx,  
Gazelle.

British Hovercraft  
Corporation Limited  
Cowes, Isle of Wight  
Civil and Military hovercraft  
Helicopter spares.

Normalair-Garrett Limited  
Yeovil  
Environmental control  
equipment.  
Electronic, hydraulic and  
oxygen equipment for industry.

Westland Engineers Limited  
Yeovil  
Industrial and Garage doors.

FPT Industries Limited  
Portsmouth, Hampshire  
Flexible fuel tanks.

Saunders-Roe  
Developments Limited  
Hayes, Middlesex  
"Betaltight" self-powered light  
sources.

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Gilt sales squeeze the money system



Lord Aberconway, chairman of English China Clays: export prices raised again.

With Murphy, the mining and contracting business, at last returning to profit in the United Kingdom—though problems continue in the German subsidiary—and a sharp reduction in losses at Humphries Holdings, the film processor, BET is very near to firing on all cylinders.

Meanwhile, Boulton & Paul, the joinery subsidiary, has had a good deal of success filling gaps in home orders with export projects and United Transport has so far not suffered unduly from the political turmoil in Africa.

But since BET is unable to recover tax losses from its troubled Rediffusion subsidiary in Hong Kong, there is an unusually high tax charge of 60 per cent which cuts attributable earnings improvement to 9 per cent at £7.1m.

However, with the help of relief on past losses at Murphy, the final tax charge could be reduced to perhaps 55 per cent, on possible pre-tax profits of up to £53m against £42m last time and 1973-74's record £46m.

The snag of course is that something like an eighth of attributable earnings are contributed by the passenger transport and road haulage interest in Rhodesia. Without these the prospective p/e ratio would rise from around 6½ to over 8 after yesterday's gain in the shares to 7½ at which level the shares are solidly underpinned by a potential yield of 10 per cent.

Interim: 1976-77 (1975-76)  
Capitalization £112m  
Sales £233m (£206m)  
Pre-tax profits £24.4m (£19.6m)  
Dividend gross 2.37p (2.15p)

While dividend restraint continues in the UK this cannot mean anything to British shareholders, of course, but it means that "Shell" Transport is storing up potential future distributable earnings in the same way that Unilever Ltd has. Whether "Shell" Transport shareholders will actually get this stored-up income has yet been decided, but it is a possibility.

## JB Eastwood

### Opening up new markets

J. B. Eastwood's efforts to even out his cyclical earnings pattern have helped to make his shares a sharp improvement in profits this year than the buoyant market for brokers.

Eastwood has cut production costs by modernizing broiler and egg production, and has opened up new markets for his meat overseas, markets that could eventually act as a safety valve in the event of over production at home—the cause of profit slumps in 1972 and 1975. But export sales outside the EEC account for only around 3 per cent of turnover at the moment, and while processing cost savings clearly help margins, feed costs and the level of home demand remain the key factors in determining profits.

With pre-tax profits of £4.48m under half-year results, Eastwood's third quarter results indicate nine-month profits of more than the £7m pre-tax achieved for the whole of 1975-76. Eastwood looks well on the way to full year's profits for around £10m, but that the shares, up 3p to 58p yesterday, stand on a prospective p/e ratio of just over 3 with a prospective yield of 9.9 per cent, a rating that fully discounts Eastwood's volatile record.

Interim: 1976-77 (1975-76)  
Capitalization £14.1m  
Sales £72.3m (£53.9m)  
Pre-tax profits £4.48m (£4.07m)  
Dividend gross 1.94p (1.76p)

## BET

### A record in sight

British Electric Traction's promise of return to record profits this year after two patchy financial periods now looks comfortably within reach.

The 24 per cent improvement over last year's admittedly stagnant first half more than consolidates the recovery of the previous six months and largely reflects higher contributions from both Rediffusion TV and Advance Laundries.

Interim: 1976-77 (1975-76)  
Capitalization £14.1m  
Sales £72.3m (£53.9m)  
Pre-tax profits £4.48m (£4.07m)  
Dividend gross 1.94p (1.76p)

## China Clays

### Maintaining momentum

English China Clays' first half momentum has been more than maintained in the second half to give a full year profit increase of 43 per cent to £24.5m, well to the top end of outside projections.

European demand for clays has been reviving well, two price increases totalling 17½ per cent have been introduced in the home market and overall sales were up from 2.17m to 2.25m tons. The EEC's price of invoicing predominantly in depreciating sterling has also been winning new friends despite the 12 per cent price rise a year ago.

With the prospects as equally bright, export prices have just been raised by an average of another 15 per cent, demand is again firm and rivalry from American producers is diminishing in line with recovery in that market. Both volume and margins should thus be improving and the threat from Brazilian clays is looking more than ever overdone now that the first shipment apparently of dubious quality has arrived in Europe.

The problems for ECC this year are clearly going to be the quarrying, building and transport operations, which accounted for a third of profit last year.

Roadbuilding and housing are both going to be under severe pressure, and the only question is the extent to which a downturn from both will detract from the buoyancy of clays. Overall ECC should still be good for 15 per cent growth this year, in which case the historic p/e ratio of 8.3 drops by more than a point with the shares at 74p. That is a modest enough rating although the yield of 5 per cent is not much help.

Final: 1975-76 (1974-75)  
Capitalization £99.0m  
Sales £155m (£128m)  
Pre-tax profits £24.5m (£17.1m)  
Earnings per share 8.89p (6.08p)  
Dividend gross 3.76p (3.41p)

# Can the Prime Minister add impetus to Britain's industrial strategy?

On the face of it, Mr Callaghan's decision to identify himself more closely with the development of industrial strategy is reminiscent of Sir Harold Wilson when he was Prime Minister. Yet some caution is suggested before we all jump to any conclusions.

Something more fundamental may be planned, probably based on the recent unprecedented collaboration between the Treasury and the Department of Industry and some realignment of such agencies as the National Economic Development Office and the Price Commission.

Central to any reforms under the personal control of Mr Callaghan, if whippers are right, will be the revival of industry's confidence in a way that meets the Government's pledge to the International Labour Office when there is an industrial strategy producing "major results" in the medium-term. At the same time, he apparently wants to build confidence in the Treasury and the Bank of England, especially among industrialists and trade unions.

There is no doubt that Mr Callaghan has been deeply impressed by the performance of West Germany industry and, whatever the Bullock Committee on Industry 1 Democracy may say about particular systems, it is rumoured he has decided views that parts of the German system can be tried in the United Kingdom after proper consultation with big companies. But what is generally forgotten is that a review has been in progress about the effectiveness of the public sector, too.

Some further changes in control of the machinery of government and the structures of certain publicly-owned industries could be on the cards, though the requirement seems to change in a way that impacts directly on fundamental industrial problems.

Both the TUC and the CBI have cooperated willingly in the exploratory work in developing a national industrial strategy based on reforms of selected industries. Indeed, next month Mr Callaghan will take the chair at the National Economic Development Council to give the work a new impetus now starting is better protected.

The work is slow and its effectiveness difficult to measure. The Treasury has done well in trying to understand the industrial sector, accepting overall responsibilities for steering along the strategy work amid formidable uncertainties about economic trends.

But the truth is that hopes are not high for the practical results, and consultations have somehow to reach right down deep into industry where the fundamental problems of productivity and working relationships remain.

This is not to say the strategy, as it is developing, is not useful. Much valuable work on priorities for growth and raising market penetration, has been done by the 1,000 businessmen, trade unionists and civil servants on the sector working parties or in the back-up teams. Rather, the need now is to ensure that the Government's policies manifestly help industry. The structure and institutions by which it involves industry may need re-examination, if only to confirm their present roles.

If anything the work so far achieved by the sector working parties has thrown up a host of issues which a soundly based government-industry relationship might have anticipated. The Department of Trade's stagnant defence, before the flood of foreign goods, of an imports policy, the Department of Industry's inability to persuade industry to accept the concept of planning agreements and the lingering suspicion about the National Enterprise Board's role, the criticisms of the Export Credits Guarantee Department and the Bank of England, the sustained attack on the system of prices control, and the increasing squabbling (who looks after Bullock, power station equipment, and so on) spring to mind.

It is against this background that the Government, with new obligations overseas, now has to demonstrate that Britain can win exports, will invest, preserve, the harmonious industrial relations of recent times when troubles are starting to break out anew, and hold the confidence of trade unionists as well as middle management.

The CBI and the TUC are about to collaborate on exports promotion and are ready to go into negotiations on pay policy, now so vital to productivity. As if this is not enough, the Government wants limited

reforms of state industries, and needs to relate industrial recovery to its devolution policy.

The neglected European dimension has to be demonstrated, for problems such as unemployment, resulting from competitive challenges from outside the Community need more dramatic initiatives.

The Prime Minister has had sufficient time and crises to consider Whitehall's ability to cope. It is now an open secret, for example, that Mr Callaghan has arranged for ministers with separate departmental briefs to coordinate their views and relate any action on industrial democracy to other features of strategy for regenerating industry.

It is not even idle speculation to wonder if the Treasury may not be involved in another reorganization. The last was shaking the same cocktail but with one new ingredient, Mr Alan Lord, ex-industry department, annexing the still largely independent National Economic Development Office and creating some council of advisers (recognising the voice of labour) might be a positive reform, but I doubt if institutionalized expressions of a reforming intent will happen.

Rather the need is to develop and to give even higher priority to specific problems thrown up by both strategy working parties and basic industries, such as textiles and shipbuilding, where disaster looms unless there is effective action.

The way in which a Chrysler situation concentrated minds on a specific industrial issue is all very well. But successful companies have problems, too, as well as ideas. They do not all want hand-outs, rather a better relationship with prevailing Government and an understanding of their vital role within Whitehall.

Whatever Mr Callaghan may have in mind, there is no doubt that industrial strategy work is now in need of a new impetus. If he is alert, he will see the dangers to continued collaboration from too hasty action on the subject of industrial democracy. Feelings within big companies are running high and a potentially divisive argument could begin if the Government imposes rigid ideas without listening to their fears.

Trade unions have been given ready access to Cabinet ministers. What industrialists want is evidence that they count when it comes to their anxieties about a wide range of issues, from personal taxation policies to export services.

It is said that the Prime Minister will be getting out and about British industry in the coming months. Let us hope he listens keenly to what bothers manufacturers and their work forces.

Ministers get too isolated from industry by the pressures of their work. Sector working parties should also get ministerial access from time to time, too. An industrial dimension in all areas of Government policy, from housing to education, may yet be achieved if the Prime Minister really believes in the primacy of profitable manufacturing.

Maurice Corina

Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent

# A computer programme for Europe

The European Commission's moves towards a policy for the development of the computer industry in Europe are outlined yesterday in London by Christopher Layton, head of the Commission's directorate for the advanced technology industries, has a double significance.

First, it is looking ahead to the time (the end of the decade) when the national computer procurement preferences in the public sector in member states are due to end.

Secondly, it marks the first significant effort by the Community to provide financial support for genuinely European-based, collaborative computer projects.

In developing its data-processing or "informatics" policy, the European Commission has tried to bring together what is good for computer users and what is good for the indigenous manufacturers. Almost by definition, what is good for IBM is bad for Europe—not industrially, since the national IBM subsidiaries in such countries as Britain, France, Italy and Germany contribute significantly to the national economies—but in relation to standards.

The all-important basic computer standards decided by the parent IBM in the United States are the de facto standards for the industry worldwide, such is the company's market dominance.

In general terms, the Commission is trying to widen both the range of choice which is open to the computer user and the market opportunities open to suppliers of equipment and services.

In particular, it has focused attention on the fast-expanding area of "distributed processing"—the use of groups of inter-connected, smaller machines rather than large, centralized installations. Here, the Commission argues, is the opportunity for really effective European collaboration both for users in developing new applications of mutual interest, and for European industry.

Up to now, the Commission has exerted less influence on international standards in this field than it should have done. The whole thrust of its programme is thus to expand its influence through greater common action.

The creation of common, Community-wide standards would mean that users would have a wide choice of equipment and services (it is still difficult and expensive to move from one manufacturer's system to another); conversion costs would be reduced; and manufacturers would have access to a large homogeneous market.

A first priority here, the Commission believes, should be the development of a common computer language for programming "real time" systems. At present, software conversion costs throughout Europe are estimated at about £400m over five years.

Coordination of public-sector procurement policies (competitive tendering from this end of 1980 coupled with the application of common standards) would provide an incentive agreement on standards, the Commission says.

Collaboration between public research centres in various countries in the Community has also been proposed by the Commission. Joint studies on database management systems, programming methodology, data security and confidentiality of information are already awaiting approval by the EEC Council.

One of the most sensitive problems facing the Commission is to transform the present national programmes of financial support for indigenous computer industries into a co-ordinated European effort. On average, the nine member states spent about £76m a year of public money in this way between 1971 and 1975.

Rooted in national markets, manufacturers have found it

difficult to obtain a European return on their investment and have been unable to muster the resources needed to attack all sectors of the market. The Commission's solution involves both computer users and the industry.

Community funds should provide between 20 and 50 per cent of the cost of collaborative projects put forward by users in at least three member states (or by industrial companies in at least two), the Commission proposes. Such projects would be designed to serve trans-national needs, or to help the industry to penetrate important new markets.

For the software industry, funds would also be available to encourage it to develop "Europe-wide structures and market capabilities". This appears to mean, for example, portable software and software tools developed by consortia of European-based companies (from at least two Community countries).

In the hardware industry, the Commission has identified two areas of financial difficulty: in the reading or leasing of computers; and in the funding of research and development.

Following a Japanese example, the Commission has proposed (but with little positive response so far) the creation of a Community Leasing Fund as an answer to the first of these problems. Such a fund, endowed with an initial capital of about £40m, would be managed by the European Investment Bank.

As for R and D, and bearing in mind the ill-fated French-Dutch-German Unidata experience, the Commission now sees no point in proposing Community support for the development of medium-size or large computers.

This brings us back to the importance of the "perimeter" sector where, it is proposed, Community financial support will be available for the development of new products by associations of companies based in at least two countries.

Funds to assist the industry should be handled under a Community Premium Scheme, the Commission proposes. The total cost of this programme over four years would be 103 million units of account, or about £43m; because of the urgency of the problem this four-year period should begin in 1976.

# Business Diary: With portfolio • Denton's NatWest niche

Thomson, like Lord Drumalbyn, is a former minister without portfolio.

No regrets

When, earlier this week, it was announced that Maurice Denton was giving up his temporary role in charge of the ailing First National Finance Corporation to return to National Westminster Bank, he was still not clear what he would be doing.

Now, it seems, his two years out in the cold sweeping up FNFC's troubles, have earned him a place as NatWest's top domestic banker in charge of the entire domestic branch network.

Denton, a Yorkshireman who joined what is now NatWest as a clerk in 1940 and is 53, is taking over from George Burnett as general manager of the domestic banking division.

Burnett, who is retiring at 60 after 42 years with the bank, has done the job since 1972. Denton was his deputy FNFC.

Denton will be succeeded at FNFC by Lloyds man Stuart Dyer. Clearly his stint at FNFC, even though it took him outside the mainstream of the bank and into a series of drastic loss provisions, has not eroded his base at NatWest.

He said last night that running a business had involved him in all sorts of areas he would not normally deal with as a banker, but he did not express any undue regret at leaving FNFC.

Railheads

Peter Keen, who has done much to speed up rail travel, is to head British Rail's passenger

management. His appointment to the new post of chief passenger manager will be announced in a few days' time.

Keen came to British Rail from London Transport. He devised the plan to win back passengers to the railways with high speed trains, did the initial planning of freightliners and, less productively in the end, produced a scheme for British Rail's use of the Channel Tunnel.

He is now assistant general manager of the Southern Region.

The appointment will come as a relief to the lower tiers of British Rail headquarters passenger management, who were worried about the impending reorganization. Keen, unlike some of his colleagues, never brings his subordinates with him to a new job.

It is also expected that another Southern Region man, deputy general manager Frank Paterson, is to become chief freight manager.

Jim fixed it

Jim Venus, the man who put the north Devon shipyard of Appledore Shipbuilders on the world map with the construction of a covered shipbuilding hall, has been ordered to take things easier—that is, relinquish his chairmanship of Sunderland Shipbuilders and other group directorships.

A serious illness last year has set back his business career, and his job involves a lot of travel. A likable and professional shipbuilder who made his way up to the boardroom from a craft apprenticeship at a yard in his native North-east, did as much as anybody to put



Sunderland Shipbuilders' Jim Venus: covered yard concept.

some efficiency back into British shipbuilding.

He moved into Appledore from consultancy and company directorship, the company into an organization able to take on world competition. His covered yard concept produced many benefits, among them the takeover by Court Line, which led to fresh scope for Venus's modernizing ideas.

Court Line went on to acquire Doxford & Sunderland on the Wear, which had lurched from one crisis to another. Plans were drawn up for a repeat of the Appledore covered hall concept at Sunderland—until, that is, Court Line collapsed.

The social problems of closing yards in an area of high unemployment, prompted the Government to take over both Sunderland Shipbuilders and the Appledore yard, with the result that the covered hall at Sunderland was brought on stream last year.

But for health Venus would have been a candidate for a top job within the plan-

ned nationalized state shipbuilding organization. Nevertheless, he will continue as chairman of Appledore. He will be succeeded as chairman of Sunderland Shipbuilders by Jim Gillfillan, who will remain the company's managing director and chief executive.

## Checkmates

Armand Hammer, who paid a warm tribute to the late Roy Thomson at the inauguration of his new oil terminal at Scapa Flow this week, then described what happened when three millionaires went for lunch.

The octogenarian chairman of Occidental Oil, Hammer was a friend both of the former chairman of the Thomson Organisation and of the late Paul Getty, of Getty Oil, partners with him in the Piper Field whose oil will be landed at Scapa Flow.

All three were on a visit to the corridors of power at Whitehall, when lunch was suggested. Hammer did not have any money on him, nor did Lord Thomson, and Getty never carried cash anyway.

They were stumped until the peer turned up a battered credit card, but when the time came to pay the bill the card was found to be out of date. The three were saved from washing up the dishes by a passing acquaintance who picked up the bill.

Two of the conveners at Rubery Owen's motor components plants at Darlington, Staffordshire, are Arnold Onions, of the Engineering Workers' union, and his Transport and General Workers' union colleague Doug Peach. The men call them "Fruit and Veg".

# IONIAN BANK LIMITED

"Some three years ago the ultimate proprietors of the Ordinary shares of Ionian Bank Limited indicated to the Court of its Directors that they wished to dispose of their interest in Ionian Bank. It has not proved possible to negotiate a sale acceptable to the Ordinary shareholder (Ionian Holdings Limited) which has now regrettably directed the Court of Ionian Bank Limited to effect an orderly run-down of its banking business.

The decision to effect an orderly run-down has been taken with the knowledge and support of the Bank of England who have agreed that Ionian Bank Limited will retain its status as an authorised bank for the time being.

The Bank of England have further confirmed that existing secured deposits with Ionian Bank Limited will continue to constitute reserve assets within the banking system until they mature. The business of the bank will continue to be conducted from the present address."

## Checkmates

### Redfeam National Glass Limited

Manufacturers of glass containers

Highlights from the Statement by Chairman Mr Stanley Race circulated with the Report and Accounts for the 53 weeks ended 3rd October 1976

Most successful year in the company's history. Record sales of nearly £35m, record pre-tax profits of more than £3m, as cost reduction and investment programme pays off

Capital expenditure plans doubled to £5.5m for current financial year. Major furnace rebuild will boost output and help profits in second half

Upward sales pattern continues. Every confidence in glass as a packaging material. Progress made in the past year should be maintained

PROFIT RECORD	1975-76	1974-75	1973-74
Pre-tax profit (£000)	£3,080	£1,485	£1,222
Earnings per share	23.06p	10.92p	9.29p
Dividends per share*	6.07p	5.52p	5.02p

\*Adjusted for tax credit

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Fishergate, York YO1 4AD







For Really Discerning Drinkers  
**HIGH & DRY**  
Really Dry Gin

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.  
The changes shown below are on Wednesday's prices.

[illegible]







replied with full personal  
including progress experi-  
to Box 2766 F, The Times.

فَكَذَّبَ مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

Appointments Vacant also on pages 22 & 27

# THE POLICE GRADUATE ENTRY SCHEME

The police have an increasing need for highly qualified men and women. There are two ways of entering — by normal application any time of the year or through a special entry scheme. What follows gives you a basic outline of how the special entry scheme works and an opportunity to acquire more detailed information.

## What are the advantages of the special entry scheme?

Under the special entry scheme, you offer yourself, even before joining the police, for selection for the Special Course at the Police College, Bramshill. This is for officers considered to have potential for accelerated promotion to rank of inspector and beyond.

## How can you apply?

Any graduate or undergraduate in the 1st or 2nd year of a full time degree course up to age of 30 may apply. Any University or A-level degree is acceptable. Closing dates for 1977 interviews for special entry scheme are: 12th February for January entry and 12th March for June entry. Enquiries about ordinary entry for graduates can be made at anytime.

## Can a police career make full use of a university education?

The intellectual challenges of police work are considerable. Your ability and potential will be used to the full in combating the increasingly complex problems which today's society poses for the police. You will find the work demanding, satisfying and rewarding. A real challenge.

## Like to find out more?

Police starting pay is £2,400 p.a. (£2,749 in London). Inspectors start at £3,960 (£4,540 London) a year basic salary. On top of this all police officers receive free accommodation or rent allowance. The current maximum of which ranges from £420 to £980 (half for single officers) a year depending on area. For more information, please send off the coupon to Supt. David Mellor, Room 511, Horseferry House, Dean Kyle Street, London SW1 or ask for the Graduate Liaison Officer at the Headquarters of the Police Force of your choice.

Please send me literature on the opportunities for graduates in the police service.

Name (Mr/Ms/Miss) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Degree/Course \_\_\_\_\_

GRILL

## A POLICE CAREER

Makes the most of your youth, brains and education

## THE OPEN UNIVERSITY

### Summer School Tutorial Staff

Appointments for one or two weeks are available at the Open University's summer schools held at universities throughout Great Britain between 9 July and 3 September.

Tutor Posts in the Faculties of Arts, Educational Studies, Mathematics, Science and Technology

There will be a certain number of TUTOR posts in the following subject areas:

Art History, Architecture and Design, Drama, History, Literature (the Novel), Music and Philosophy, Urban Education.

Mathematics: courses coded M100, M201, M202 and MST281.

Biology (all subdisciplines including Genetics), Chemistry (organic, inorganic and physical), Earth Sciences and Physics.

Electronic and Electromagnetism, Instrumentation, Elementary Mathematics (for technologists), Materials Science Technology, Systems (design, planning, implementation, management, analysis, modelling of social or technical systems).

Tutor Posts in the Faculty of Social Sciences

D107 - Making Sense of Society. Tutors qualified in one or more of: economics, geography, town planning, politics/international relations, psychology, sociology; to teach in one of the three interdisciplinary modules:

housing, sex and gender in society, a political simulation exercise on the Boerian crisis, 1808-9.

DS261 - An Introduction to Psychology. Tutors qualified to teach mental measurement, behaviourism and learning, and information processing.

D204 - Fundamentals of Human Geography. Tutors qualified to teach modern geography, especially with reference to urban retailing, rural social geography and statistical techniques.

Demonstrator Posts. Applications for the post of DEMONSTRATOR are invited from graduates in the Sciences to work in the areas of Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Earth Sciences; from graduates in the Sciences and Engineering to work in the areas of Materials Science, Systems, Structures, Logic, Energy Conversion, Noise Measurement, Chemical Process Evaluation, Metallurgy, Design, Environmental Science, and Computing; also from graduates in Psychology.

Application Procedures. For further particulars and an application form, send a postcard with your name and address to the Tutors Office, (355) P.O. Box 82, Milton Keynes MK7 6AU. All completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday, 7 February 1977.

Applications are invited from graduates in the Sciences to work in the areas of Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Earth Sciences; from graduates in the Sciences and Engineering to work in the areas of Materials Science, Systems, Structures, Logic, Energy Conversion, Noise Measurement, Chemical Process Evaluation, Metallurgy, Design, Environmental Science, and Computing; also from graduates in Psychology.

Application Procedures. For further particulars and an application form, send a postcard with your name and address to the Tutors Office, (355) P.O. Box 82, Milton Keynes MK7 6AU. All completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday, 7 February 1977.

Applications are invited from graduates in the Sciences to work in the areas of Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Earth Sciences; from graduates in the Sciences and Engineering to work in the areas of Materials Science, Systems, Structures, Logic, Energy Conversion, Noise Measurement, Chemical Process Evaluation, Metallurgy, Design, Environmental Science, and Computing; also from graduates in Psychology.

Application Procedures. For further particulars and an application form, send a postcard with your name and address to the Tutors Office, (355) P.O. Box 82, Milton Keynes MK7 6AU. All completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday, 7 February 1977.

Applications are invited from graduates in the Sciences to work in the areas of Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Earth Sciences; from graduates in the Sciences and Engineering to work in the areas of Materials Science, Systems, Structures, Logic, Energy Conversion, Noise Measurement, Chemical Process Evaluation, Metallurgy, Design, Environmental Science, and Computing; also from graduates in Psychology.

Application Procedures. For further particulars and an application form, send a postcard with your name and address to the Tutors Office, (355) P.O. Box 82, Milton Keynes MK7 6AU. All completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday, 7 February 1977.

Applications are invited from graduates in the Sciences to work in the areas of Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Earth Sciences; from graduates in the Sciences and Engineering to work in the areas of Materials Science, Systems, Structures, Logic, Energy Conversion, Noise Measurement, Chemical Process Evaluation, Metallurgy, Design, Environmental Science, and Computing; also from graduates in Psychology.

Application Procedures. For further particulars and an application form, send a postcard with your name and address to the Tutors Office, (355) P.O. Box 82, Milton Keynes MK7 6AU. All completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday, 7 February 1977.

Applications are invited from graduates in the Sciences to work in the areas of Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Earth Sciences; from graduates in the Sciences and Engineering to work in the areas of Materials Science, Systems, Structures, Logic, Energy Conversion, Noise Measurement, Chemical Process Evaluation, Metallurgy, Design, Environmental Science, and Computing; also from graduates in Psychology.

Application Procedures. For further particulars and an application form, send a postcard with your name and address to the Tutors Office, (355) P.O. Box 82, Milton Keynes MK7 6AU. All completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday, 7 February 1977.

Applications are invited from graduates in the Sciences to work in the areas of Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Earth Sciences; from graduates in the Sciences and Engineering to work in the areas of Materials Science, Systems, Structures, Logic, Energy Conversion, Noise Measurement, Chemical Process Evaluation, Metallurgy, Design, Environmental Science, and Computing; also from graduates in Psychology.

Application Procedures. For further particulars and an application form, send a postcard with your name and address to the Tutors Office, (355) P.O. Box 82, Milton Keynes MK7 6AU. All completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday, 7 February 1977.

Applications are invited from graduates in the Sciences to work in the areas of Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Earth Sciences; from graduates in the Sciences and Engineering to work in the areas of Materials Science, Systems, Structures, Logic, Energy Conversion, Noise Measurement, Chemical Process Evaluation, Metallurgy, Design, Environmental Science, and Computing; also from graduates in Psychology.

Application Procedures. For further particulars and an application form, send a postcard with your name and address to the Tutors Office, (355) P.O. Box 82, Milton Keynes MK7 6AU. All completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday, 7 February 1977.

Applications are invited from graduates in the Sciences to work in the areas of Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Earth Sciences; from graduates in the Sciences and Engineering to work in the areas of Materials Science, Systems, Structures, Logic, Energy Conversion, Noise Measurement, Chemical Process Evaluation, Metallurgy, Design, Environmental Science, and Computing; also from graduates in Psychology.

Application Procedures. For further particulars and an application form, send a postcard with your name and address to the Tutors Office, (355) P.O. Box 82, Milton Keynes MK7 6AU. All completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday, 7 February 1977.

Applications are invited from graduates in the Sciences to work in the areas of Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Earth Sciences; from graduates in the Sciences and Engineering to work in the areas of Materials Science, Systems, Structures, Logic, Energy Conversion, Noise Measurement, Chemical Process Evaluation, Metallurgy, Design, Environmental Science, and Computing; also from graduates in Psychology.

Application Procedures. For further particulars and an application form, send a postcard with your name and address to the Tutors Office, (355) P.O. Box 82, Milton Keynes MK7 6AU. All completed application forms must reach the Open University by Monday, 7 February 1977.

## Finance & Administrative Officer

PO.1 £4,992-£6,057 + £312 p.a. supplement

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

The Bureau seeks a Manager (male/female) for its financial and administrative services. This is a middle-management appointment and experience in dealing with staff and knowledge of local or national government funding arrangements and N.J.C. Agreements would be an advantage. Suitable post for newly qualified I.P.F.A., A.C.A., or C.I.S. person with an interest in services for the young, though consideration will not be restricted to this group. The officer will be responsible for 16 clerical and 3 other staff.

Further details and application forms (to be returned by Tuesday, 22nd January, 1977) may be obtained from: National Youth Bureau, 77-79 Albion Street, Leicester LE1 6SD (0533 535817). (Previous applicants should not re-apply.)

## Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments also on page 30

SECRET

### CALLING ALL SHORTHAND TYPISTS

Are you fed up with your current job? Do you want to extend your skills? Are you interested in management and administration? Do you like working with people? Do you want a pleasant working atmosphere? Are you willing to work hard?

If so, why not consider working as the co-ordinating secretary for our Management, Organisation and Planning group of lecturers and consultants? The salary range is £2,703 to £3,525, plus luncheon vouchers, plus six weeks' holiday a year (including one at Christmas, one at Easter).

Write or phone for further details to the Registrar, National Institute for Social Work, 57 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9SS (Tel. 01-387 3681).

ANGLO-AMERICAN SOCIETY  
Admin Assistant  
Secretary

with good working knowledge of German to assist with children's holidays and exchanges, language and social work. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

MAYFAIR - P/A SECRETARY  
25+ with excellent skills, experienced by American International. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL  
Part-time Secretary required to assist with the medical department of this hospital. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

SECRETARY  
Salary £2,800 + according to experience, for Company Secretary in small, friendly head office of Public group of companies in Fleet Street area. Pleasant person and adaptability are important. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

VIDAL SASSOON  
Requires experienced Secretary for Senior Executive, based in new luxury hotel in Fleet Street. Salary £2,500 p.w. plus car and five days leave. Please contact Miss L. Vidal Sassoon, 100 Fleet Street, W.C.2.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS  
SECRETARIES  
Are you an intelligent Secretary with good shorthand and typing skills? We have two posts which may be filled by a person with a degree in Economics and the other by a person with a degree in Geography.

Why not telephone Caroline Smith, 01-583 7000 ext. 678 for an application form or write to the Secretary, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, W.C.2A 2AE.

WINE AND SPIRIT AGENCY HOUSE  
Assistant to the Sales Director. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

For appointment ring MISS R. A. WALKER, J. R. PHILLIPS & CO. LTD., 8, Pall Mall East, London, SW1 01-550 9184.

JUST RETIRED?  
Professional Office in E.C.3 requires

PART-TIME SHORTHAND TYPIST  
This position would suit someone with a degree in Economics and the other by a person with a degree in Geography.

Salary in region of £20 p.w. plus car and five days leave. For further details to Phyllis C. Co., 24 St. Mary's Lane, E.C.3, 01-583 6340.

AUDIO SECRETARY  
£3,200 OR MORE PLUS BONUS  
In City for your legal experience.

Mayfair Art Gallery  
requires first rate Secretary/P.A. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

TRAVEL TO VICTORIA FOR £3,750  
Buy spot for Secretary (25-30) with sound business and experience at Board level. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

PART-TIME SECRETARY to work in well-known gallery specialising in pictures in the Strand. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

P.A./SECRETARY for Partner in business. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

PETER DODGSON LTD. Furniture Manufacturers. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

MATURE DEPENDABLE SECRETARY for Senior Director of small West End Company. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST in busy Private Medical Practice. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

SEC. to M.D. City. Brokers. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, £4,000. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

HELP! Intelligent P.A. with shorthand desperately required for boss of small P.R. firm. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

SECRETARY for small charity in London. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

GOOD FRENCH? - Then why not join this friendly team of Marie Curie? Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

SECRETARY, bilingual German/English, to work in busy W.I. Bureau. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

SECRETARY, bilingual German/English, to work in busy W.I. Bureau. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

SECRETARY, bilingual German/English, to work in busy W.I. Bureau. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

SECRETARY, bilingual German/English, to work in busy W.I. Bureau. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

SECRETARY, bilingual German/English, to work in busy W.I. Bureau. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

SECRETARY, bilingual German/English, to work in busy W.I. Bureau. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

SECRETARY, bilingual German/English, to work in busy W.I. Bureau. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

SECRETARY, bilingual German/English, to work in busy W.I. Bureau. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

SECRETARY, bilingual German/English, to work in busy W.I. Bureau. Must be able to write and speak English and German. Good typing skills. Good typing skills. Good typing skills.

## SECRETARIES LEGAL OR PROPERTY

E.M.I. Ltd. has interesting secretarial vacancies in their legal and property departments in Central London for bright, enthusiastic secretaries.

Suitable applicants will have a good standard of general education and secretarial skills (shorthand or audio) and previous commercial experience.

Attractive salaries, other benefits are offered. For further details and application form please ring Personnel Department

E.M.I. LTD.  
3

# Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 29

## NON-SECRETARIAL

# Qualified Nurse (Oil Industry)

Phillips Petroleum is an international oil company with prestige offices based just three minutes from Victoria Station.

Company expansion has created a need within the medical department for an experienced SRN to act as PA to our Medical Director.

Duties would include performing routine medical tests on employees, assisting with periodic and pre-placement examinations as well as handling minor workplace emergencies and general employee counselling. Applicants should be prepared to travel occasionally.

Apart from a minimum SRN qualification candidates should also have had post graduate experience in a clinical discipline and be familiar with related administrative duties.

We will pay an excellent starting salary and other conditions include 4 weeks annual holiday, 60p per day L.V.s, pension and free life assurance schemes and other benefits associated with a major oil company.

If you are between 25 and 40 years of age and are seeking an interesting and responsible position in occupational medicine then please write, giving full details of your qualifications and experience to date, to: Miss Vera Bury, Recruitment and Training Department, Phillips Petroleum Company, Europe Africa, Portland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DA, or alternatively telephone 01-823 8766 Ext 484 for an application form.



**PERMALLOY'S LIMITED**  
41 Wellington Street,  
Covent Garden

We are an exclusive recruitment agency for all aspects of the business. Our salary negotiators are experienced and successful. Please telephone Sheila Pickett for a confidential interview.

01-835 2150

**PETER DUDGON LTD.** SW1  
Furniture, Carpets, Drapes, Curtains, Bedding, Linens, etc. All at special prices. Free delivery. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**RECEPTIONIST/SECRETARY** for a well known firm. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**Temping Times**

**TEMPORARIES URGENT**

**RING 493 6455**

for the cream of the temporary jobs. We can offer you the best temping agencies. Positions in advertising, P.R. and TV at excellent rates. For short term assignments.

Please phone Linnette, 01-493 6455.

**Adpower Staff Consultants**

**MARGERY HURST CENTRE**

Executive and administrative division. Recruitment for all levels. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**TEMPORARY PRESTIGE SECRETARIAL JOBS**

Our flexible rate system ensures our temporary secretaries are paid according to their skills. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**WE TAKE CARE IN CHOOSING**

Immediate temporary assignments. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**NORMA SKEMP PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD.**

14 Broadway, London, S.W.1. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**VICTORIAN TEMPS**

We are very busy about the Christmas season. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**LOOK NO FURTHER...**

Our clients come back again and again. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**GRADUATES**

WITH SECRETARIAL SKILLS. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**PROSPECT TEMPS LTD.**

01-629 1331; 01-629 0200

**BEGINNING MONDAY**

**NORTH WEST LONDON**

**GENUINE RATES**

**BRIGHT YOUNG PEOPLE**

## SITUATIONS WANTED

**FRENCHWOMAN** fluent English, French, Italian, Spanish, with eight years administrative experience. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**YOUNG MAN** seeks interesting literary work. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**FRENCH GIRL** wishing to improve her knowledge of English. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**FLAT SHARING**

**WILLIAM** 2nd person (late 20s), 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**FLAT SHARING**

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

**SMALL** single room, house, in W.6, 50 p.w. Tel: 01-834 7413.

## RENTALS

**EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A flat**

## RENTALS

**Kenwood The Letting People**

**Telephone 01 402 9408/9**

**BELGRAVIA**

**SUPERS PENTHOUSE**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

**Two bedrooms, 3rd floor, living room, kitchen, bathroom, etc.**

## RENTALS

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

**RENTALS**

## RENTALS

**FERRIER AND DAVIES**

**01-834 3332**

**It is painfully clear that the furnished flat and house market is starved. If you have been put off looking because of the rent Act or for any other reason, please telephone for advice. We have very few problems and we need furnished property most urgently. Please note TOP QUALITY and MRS. F. S. FERRIER**

**FASHIONABLE FULHAM CHURCH**



